Saturday Review

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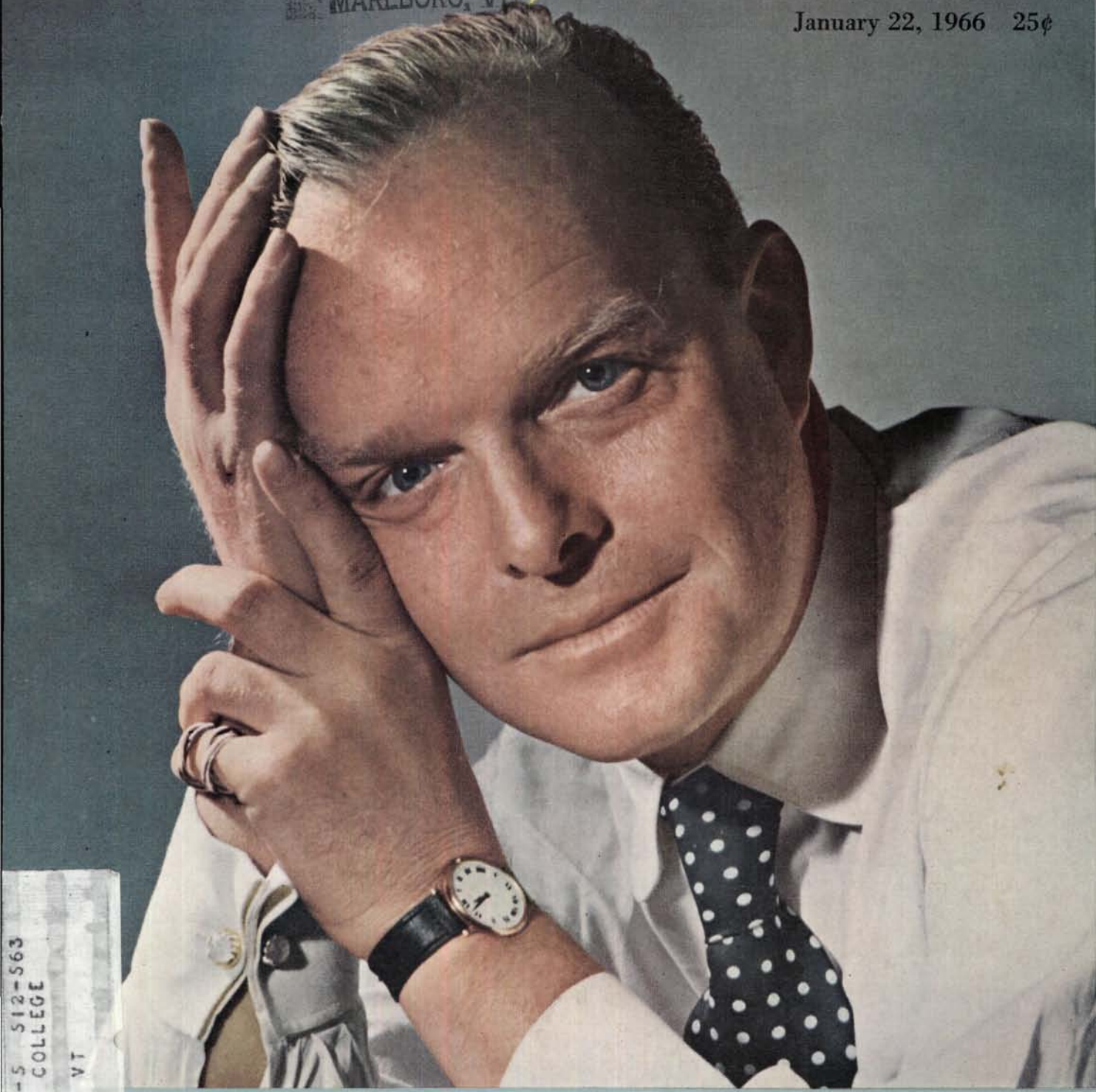

Truman Capote, author of "In Cold Blood" (See Literary Horizons)

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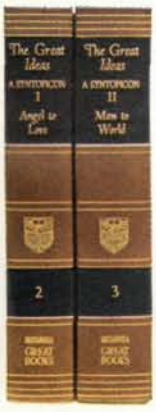

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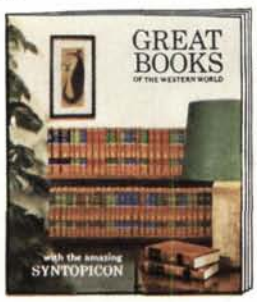

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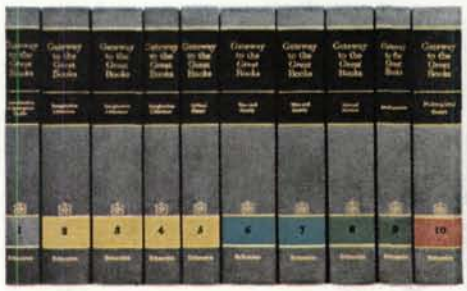

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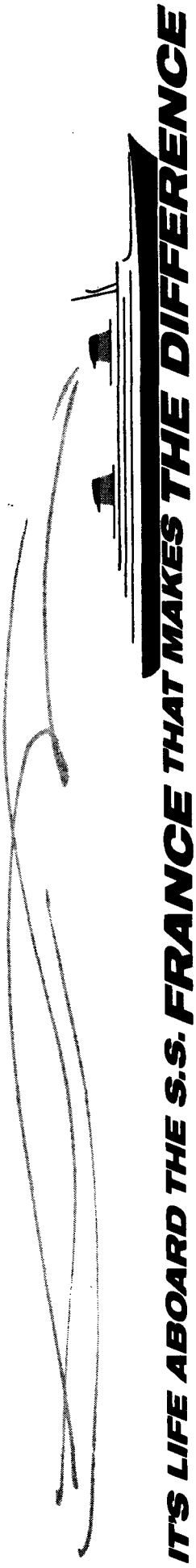

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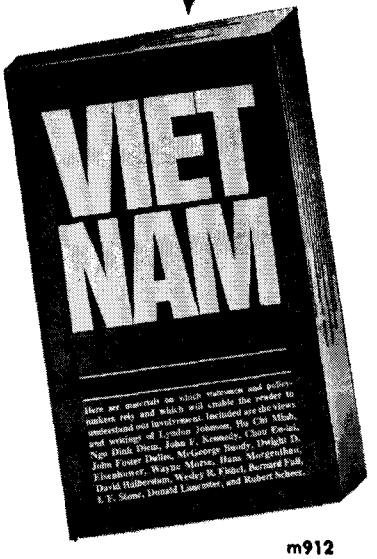

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Edited by Martin Levin

Tranquilized

No worries, thank you, Doctor,
except that my head, too dahlia-
red and dangling on its airy stem
remembers no more music.
I eat well, sleep three meals a day,
blot up the sunshine on the
garden path during my constitu-
tional and after my daily bath
rub down and warm up and relax
with your marvelous pills.
I have got rid of fever and of chills
and keep a ninety-eight-point-six
the way some people keep
Commandments.
What if the morning ticks to
parentheses at evening and
after I do not smoke
I sit in an overstuffed chair and
leaf through a colorful non-book
that taxes my eyes as little
as my untroubled mind?
Yes, the neighbors and even the
family have been unusually kind
and nobody says a word or seems
to notice and certainly not to care
about the oversized crop of
wilted lettuce replacing
my fallen hair.

—Sister Mary Gilbert, SNJM.

The Quill Is Mightier

THE recent strike of New York City's subway and bus workers had many repercussions on the lives of the millions of people dependent on the transport system for conveyance and penny chewing gum. Here are the most significant of them:

There was a run on Automat change booths by ladies who customarily rely on bus drivers to break their twenties.

Several subway guards took part-time jobs as attendants in the ward for the criminally insane at Bellevue, but were let go when the inmates began cowering in corners.

Union chief Mike Quill received a vote of thanks from 300 Manhattanites for giving them respite from the picture of Miss Subways.

Patrolman Al Egan, who directs traffic on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-Second Street got a breath of fresh air.

The sales of toothpaste, with the exception of one brand, took a sharp upward spurt as 36 per cent of all non-essential workers brushed after every meal.

Several editorial writers cited, as examples of the city's response to challenge, the readiness with which suburbai householders undertook to stay at hotel overnight rather than burden transpor tation facilities by returning to thei wives and children.

M.S., a prudent bachelor on Wes 100th Street, decided to take in a movi when he couldn't get downtown to work Unfortunately, on going to the cupboard he found that all his cash was tied u in tokens.

The small groups of men who wer seen on the streets of all boroughs, walk ing in tight single file, the chest of on touching the back of another, turne out to be bus drivers from the Secon Avenue route.

In a dramatic gesture of solidarit with the strikers, several Students for Return to a Pre-Technological Civiliza tion burned their Esso credit cards i public. The entire membership of th organization then massed at taxi garage throughout the city and deliberately in haled exhaust fumes.

—Walter Goodman.

Sick Transi

Column Fillers

IF you perused the City Edition of th *New York Times* of October 22, yo will most likely recall the big headlin (big for the *Times*, I mean) that ran al the way across the top of column eigh on the front page: "Edward Kenned Drops His Fight for Morrissey." Th piece was continued over onto page 26 where the headline had been altered t read: "Morrissey Fight Ended in Sen ate." Apart from such wishful thinkin as might be reflected in either or both o these announcements, it is clear that the are concerned with the things of thi world in a provisional, temporary way Right at the end of the article, however we have something of more lastin value:

> Storks Have Own "Language"
> Storks may well use a form of animal Morse Code to communicate with each other. Storks have no voice, but they "speak" to each other by clapping their bills.

That certainly came as a surprise t me. I know a few folks who have some talent for clapping their bills, but I neve was privy to the fact that storks make a habit of it. Such information is welcome indeed, and could come in handy at most any time. Now, take the piece they had a while back about a cord of wood which ran approximately as follows: "Accord-

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Seated, l. to r.: Bennett Cerf, Faith Baldwin, Bergen Evans, Bruce Catton, Mignon G. Eberhart, John Caples, J. D. Ratcliff. Standing: Mark Wiseman, Max Shulman, Rudolf Flesch, Red Smith, Rod Serling.

Photo by Philippe Halsman

"We're looking for people who want to write"

If you show aptitude worth developing—12 famous authors stand ready to train you for professional writing success

By Gordon Carroll

If you want to write, my colleagues and I would like to test your writing aptitude. We'll help you find out whether you can be trained to become a successful writer.

We know that many men and women who could become writers – and *should* become writers – never do. Some are uncertain of their talent and have no reliable way of finding out if it's worth developing. Others, who are surer of their ability, simply can't get top-notch professional training without leaving their homes or giving up their jobs.

A plan to help others

Five years ago, we decided to do something about this problem. We started the Famous Writers School to help promising beginners everywhere acquire the skill and craftsmanship it takes to break into print . . . to pass on to them our own techniques for achieving success and recognition.

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You are a class of one

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Students breaking into print

This training works well. Our students have sold their work to hundreds of different publications, including *Good Housekeeping, Redbook* and *Parents' Magazine.*

"Thanks to your instruction," writes Dr. B. H. Roisum of Madison, Wisc., "I sold three articles to the *Ladies' Home Journal* for $3,500." Eileen Thompson Panowski, a Los Alamos, N.M., mother of four, is about to have her fourth book published by Abelard-Schuman. Marjory Ward of Colonial Heights, Va., writes, "An article I wrote has been bought by the *Reader's Digest* for $1,500." William W. Blanks, Los Angeles, Cal., says,"I've sold nearly all the articles I've written since enrolling, including one to *Family Weekly*."

Beyond the thrill of receiving that first check, our students find great intangible rewards in writing for publication. As Faith Baldwin puts it: "If one sentence you write opens a door for another human being . . . makes him see with your eyes and understand with your mind and heart, you'll gain a sense of fulfillment no other work can bring you."

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Gordon Carroll, Director of the Famous Writers School, of Westport, Connecticut, is former editor of *Reader's Digest, Time, Inc.* and *Coronet.*

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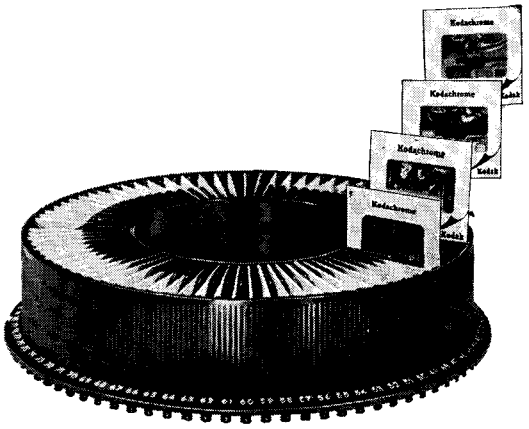

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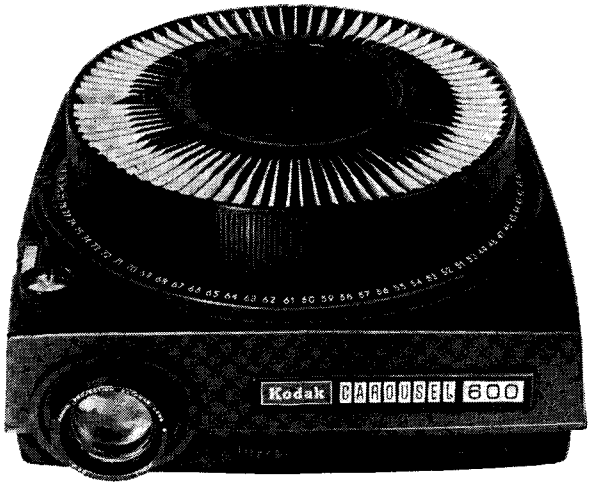

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ing to the Canadian Forestry Service, a cord of wood measures 8x4x4." It gives you the latest findings on the subject right from HQ, to rely upon come what may. And much the same might be said of the researches of the National Geographic Society, so frequently reported by the *Times* in this manner: "According to the National Geographic Society, the passenger pigeon is virtually extinct." The same cannot equally well be said of all types of pigeon, by the National Geographic Society or anyone else.

How do items of such lasting importance get obscured by trivial news of a purely transitory character? Why are not the former shifted to the front page, and the latter fitted in amongst the advertising? I have been looking into these questions in such time as I could spare from my manifold duties and responsibilities, and have discovered that about everything worth reading in the papers is called "Column Fillers," and inserted to prevent any blank space from occurring at the end of such features as "Slays 2 with Axe." If that be so, they have got it all backwards. What they ought to do is to get their space figured out right, and if they are running a little short of copy, shift the whole business down to come out even in back, and start with the "fillers" on the front page.

For example, take the Morrissey incident. Figured backwards from page 26 to page 1, it would leave just enough space at the top to open with an item of truly lasting interest like: "A cow's tail looks something like a lion's, but other parts are less similar."

I don't know if you agree with me that improvement is badly wanted in this sphere. But, if so, let us try to get together before long to organize with a view to Foundation Support.

—RICHARD V. CLEMENCE.

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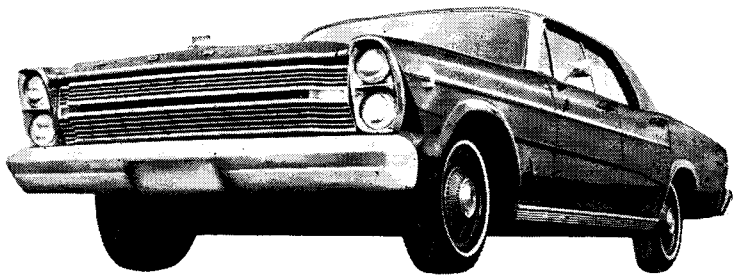
Her Mother.

Herself.



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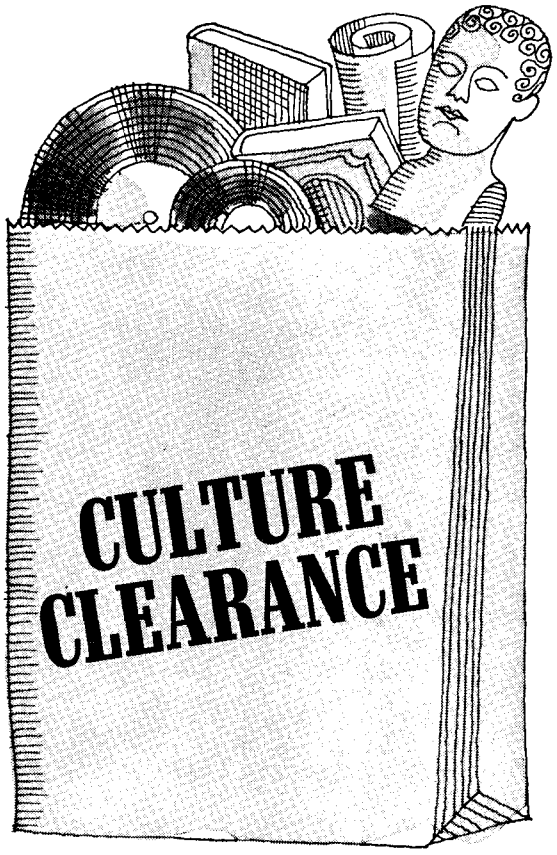

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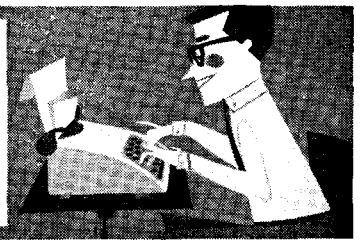
Top of My Head



Passed Present

ON DECEMBER 21 the mailman came into the office, gently laid two letters and a postcard on the desk, and asked, "Are you open Friday?" I said we would be. I remember thinking, "What consideration, what solicitude. He wants to make sure we'll be here to receive the mail."

On December 22 the elevator and maintenance man came into the office and asked, "Are you going to be here Friday?" I nodded and thought, "What attention, what kindness. He wants to make certain that I will get up to my office and that the heat will be on. He warms me and lifts mine spirit."

On December 23 the young man who delivers sandwiches from the drugstore across the way brought in my meatloaf on rye with mustard and a coke without ice and asked, "Are you open tomorrow?" I thought, "What the hell is going on here?"

"Of course," I replied. "Are you open at the drugstore tomorrow?"

"Oh yeh, we're open."

"Oh!" It dawned on me. "Are you thinking about a Christmas gift? Because if you are, forget it. I don't want a thing. Please don't buy me anything. Those big tips I give you every day are in consideration for the quick service you give. I don't expect a gift. Virtue is its own reward. It is more blessed to give than to receive, and I don't want to receive a blessed thing."

He muttered some indistinguishable axioms of his own and I began to replay some of the thoughtfulnesses which had been bestowed upon me those last two weeks. How I had misread them! They were as subtle as a bikini. Topless.

There was the traffic cop on our corner—a rather diffident fellow the year round. We were driving down Park Avenue and we came to his corner, where a big sign announces "No Left Turn." He spied us, stopped all traffic, motioned to us to come ahead and make the left turn, and saluted as we did. This got us involved in a lot of unnecessary traffic as we circled the block because we had intended going straight down Park Avenue.

Then there was the touching little card from my secretary: "Have a merry, size 12 Christmas."

Also there was the card from my barber. A thing of breathtaking beauty. There, framed in a wreath of holly nestled among a group of heavenly angels, was an inscription that Hallmark would have been proud to create: "Merry Christmas. Long time no see. Albert." Which I thought at the time was so gemutlich, especially since he had cut my hair only four days earlier. He misses me, I thought. But now, in retrospect, it's obvious I had missed him. On a clear day you can see forever the things you're forever trying not to see in the cunning and guile of your fellow man.

This is becoming more and more the story of and the glory of Christmas. But there is one touching Christmas story I would like to tell about a fellow man.

It was Christmas. The street was deserted on this soggy day except for another young man and me. He walked a few feet ahead. And as he buttoned his overcoat against the sharp December wind he dropped a glove. As I passed the glove I picked it up and trotted the few feet at no little personal inconvenience and breathlessly said, "You dropped your glove."

"Oh thank you," he said. "Oh boy, oh boy, oh boy! If I'd have lost this, oh man! My wife gave me a pair of gloves three straight Christmases and every year I lost one of them. If I'd have lost this the first day, well, you know wives."

"Yes," I replied as we stood on the corner waiting for the light to change. "We had a problem this Christmas, too. My wife and I decided we would each have a budget for Christmas gifts and we vowed not to spend a penny more. Well, I shopped carefully and came out even to the penny. Then I remembered I hadn't bought a gift for my wife. But I also remembered our vow not to spend more. I knew my wife liked a little diamond-studded comb she had seen at Cartier's. So I sold my watch and bought the comb for her.

"In the meantime, unbeknownst to me, my wife had also come out even to the penny except for a present for me. So she cut off her hair and sold it and bought me a Speidel band for the wristwatch I had sold."

"Oh boy, oh boy, oh boy," he said as we parted. "I never heard a story like that before."

I had. —GOODMAN ACE.

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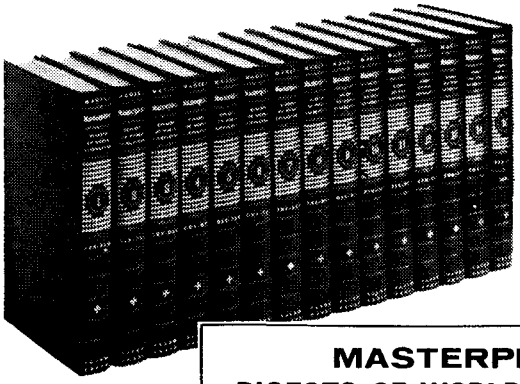

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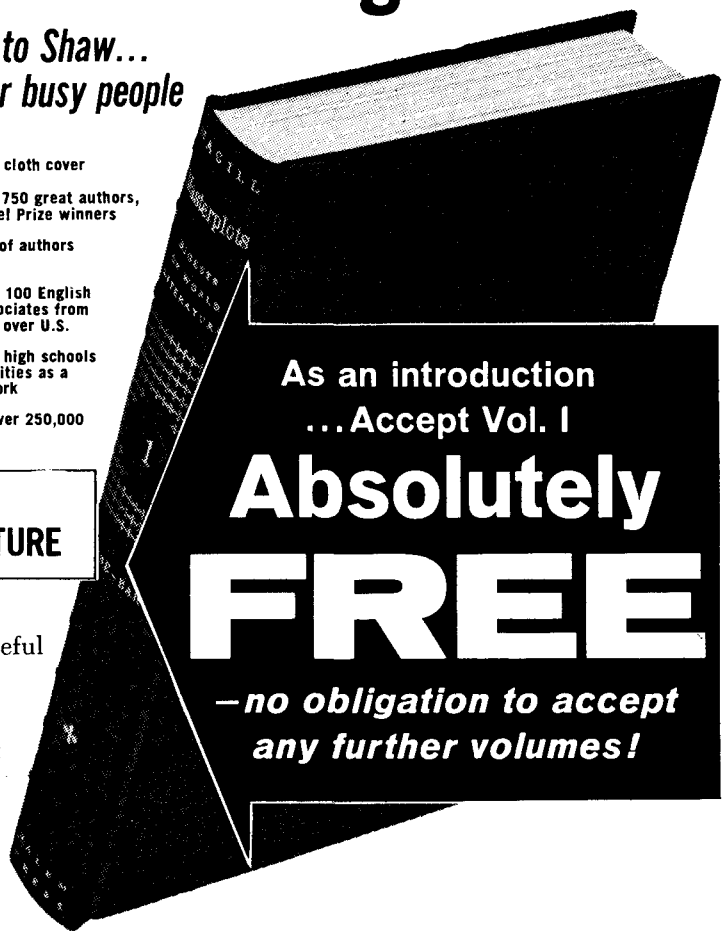

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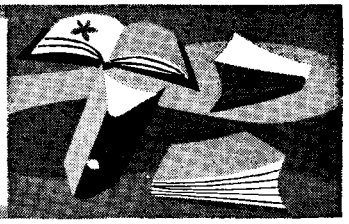


In our column of last October 2, we reported on an incident at Exeter, New Hampshire, involving an Unidentified Flying Object, or UFO, as the Air Force likes to refer to them. The Exeter report was interesting not only because it was on the official records of the local police but also because it had been verified by two officers whose character and reliability seemed to be unassailable. Furthermore, at least five people observed the object at altitudes ranging from twenty to one hundred feet.

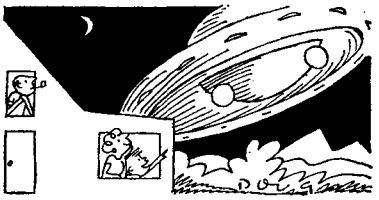
The Exeter incident, which occurred on September 3, 1965, followed a rash of UFO sightings by state police, as well as radar observations, in Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, and New Mexico, reported by the *New York Times* and other papers in August. All through the night of August 1, for example, the teletype at Oklahoma Highway Patrol headquarters chattered with reports from all over the state. The phrases were terse: THREE SHAWNEE OFFICERS HAVE FOUR OF THE OBJECTS IN SIGHT AT THIS TIME, ALSO ANOTHER HAS CROPPED UP FROM THE SOUTH OF TECUMSEH AND IS APPARENTLY GOING TO FLY DIRECTLY OVER SHAWNEE. . . . OKLAHOMA HIGHWAY PATROL UNITS 30 AND 40 HAVE ALSO MADE VISUAL SIGHTINGS. . . . TINKER AIR FORCE BASE HAS HAD FROM ONE TO FOUR OF THEM ON RADAR AT A TIME AND THEY ADVISE THEY ARE FLYING VERY HIGH AT APPROXIMATELY 22,000 FEET, WHICH SEEMS TO COINCIDE WITH THE VISUAL SIGHTINGS. . . .

On the same night that the Exeter police watched their enormous object hover silently at treetop level not more than a football field's distance away, Chief Deputy Sheriff B. E. McCoy and Deputy Sheriff Robert E. Goode were patroling an area in Texas about forty miles below Houston. Their patrol car was approached by a luminous object that came down from the sky to a pasture about 150 feet off the highway and about 100 feet in the air. In a report to the Air Force the deputies said: "The bulk of the object appeared to be dark gray in color with no other distinguishing features. It appeared to be 200 feet wide, and 40-50 feet thick in the middle, tapering off toward both ends. There was no noise or any trail."

The report in this column of the Exeter sighting brought many letters from readers. P. S. Hensel of Cleveland wrote, "For the past sixteen years, especially, thousands of sane human beings, just as sane as the many police officers and airplane pilots and scientists around the world, have been seeing these things. But to the Air Force they are hallucinations, flying stars, and planets. Dozens have seen UFOs of one type or another; many have faith in their fellow men so that they do not deem them liars and fools."

The column also interested the editors of *Look*, who asked us to do an extensive, detailed article on the incident at Exeter. G. P. Putnam, the publishers, also were interested in the incident for a book. As a result we had the opportunity to spend the better part of a month in the Exeter area, tape-recording more than sixty interviews with people who say they've encountered these objects and give accounts of their observations that coincide.

The total impact of these interviews, many with people of considerable standing in the community, cannot be



overlooked or dismissed lightly. Their testimony adds up to these things:

► There is almost overwhelming evidence that Unidentified Flying Objects do exist. Reports are still continuing.

► UFOs have moved and hovered directly over cars and people, as low as eight to ten feet above the ground.

► They have been reported not only by police, but off the record by military personnel and Coast Guardsmen.

► They have shown no evidence whatever of creating physical harm, but they have caused shock and hysteria among those people who have encountered them at low level. One couple had to seek psychiatric help after reporting a close encounter with a UFO.

► At least four women, living in widely separated areas of southern New Hampshire, are afraid to go out at night alone since they encountered low-altitude UFOs, and refuse to do so. On the other hand, observers recover from initial shock quickly, and actually try to see them again.

► At low altitude the motion of the UFO is often reported to consist of a yawing, kitelike motion, wobbling in the air, moving slowly back and forth, changing directions on a dime. There is usually a total absence of sound, although sometimes a high-frequency hum is heard. No wind, of the kind experienced from helicopter blades, is reported by witnesses.

► The objects can hover motionless for many minutes, then take off at incredible speeds, disappearing within seconds.

► They are often reported to cast a brilliant red light at low altitude, which can illuminate the ground and houses in an area 300 feet in diameter or more.

► The objects are constantly reported in the area of high-power transmission lines.

► The objects are reported to cause a violent reaction in dogs, cattle, and other animals. Problems with lights, radios, TV, and car ignition are also reported.

► Among the sixty people whose interviews were taped, the similarities of descriptions are amazingly consistent, although many lived miles apart and knew nothing about the other sightings.

► In the large majority of interviews, we were able to determine that the respondent had a reasonable capacity to differentiate between a B-47, B-52, commercial jet or prop plane, helicopter, and the stars and planets.

► Some sightings were made in broad daylight, and were described in detail.

While these taped interviews may add up to strong evidence, they still do not represent conclusive proof. The National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena has documented thousands of sightings by trained personnel, providing impressive evidence. Speculation is that the government and the Air Force may be fully aware of the entire story, but are reluctant to admit its validity because of its possible disruptive effect on people. But the truth isn't likely to remain hidden forever. In fact, many are wondering if it isn't time for the government either to explain whatever it knows, or to order a research project to investigate the phenomenon and reveal the facts. —JOHN G. FULLER.

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S KINGSLEY DOUBLE-CROSTIC (No. 1658)

DAVID GARNETT:
VIRGINIA WOOLF

As a young man, I was well aware of her avidity to find out my secret feelings, and of the ruthlessness with which she might use her knowledge, so . . . if Mr. Albee had been born, to ask his question "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" I should have admitted that I was.

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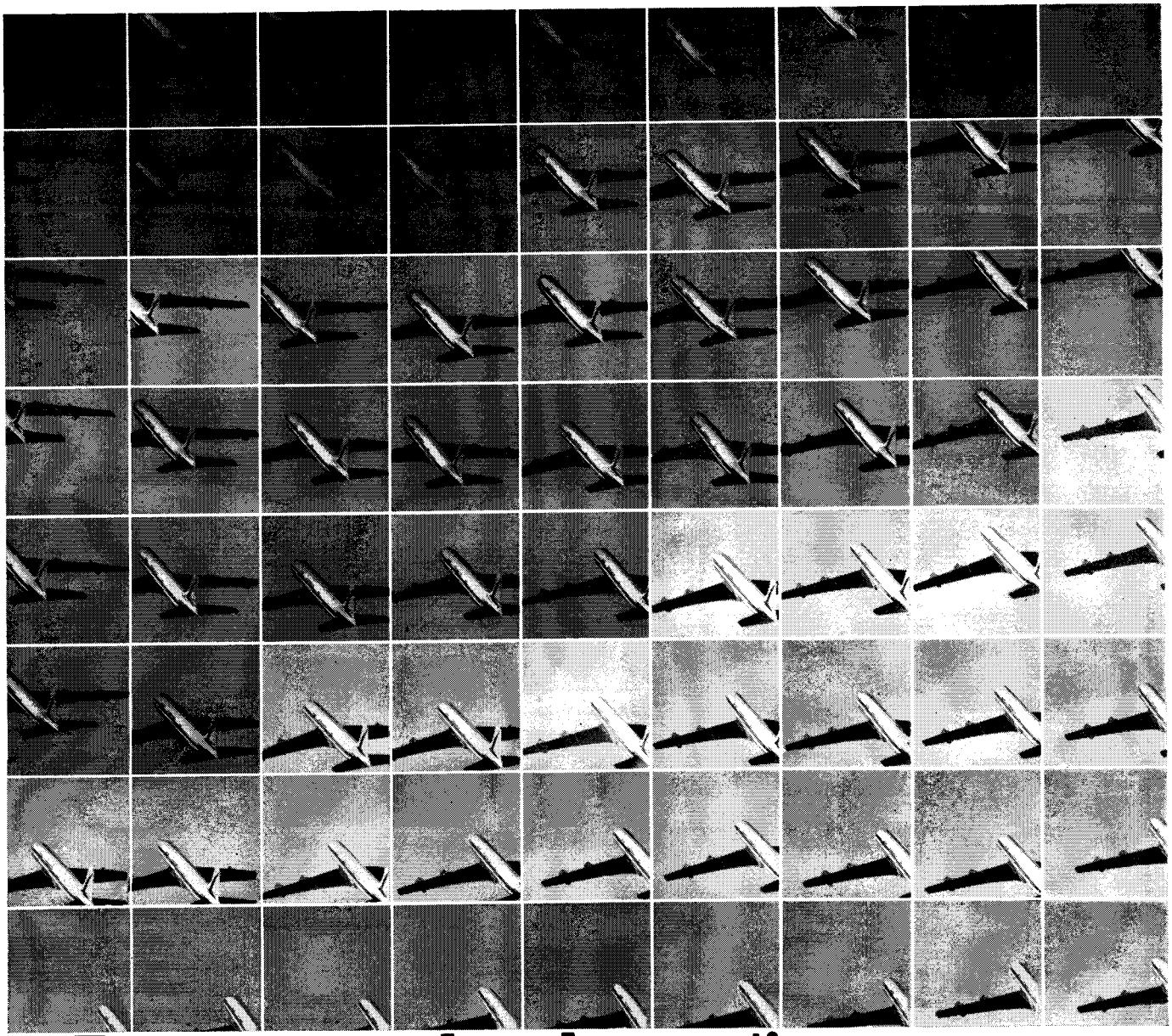

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At a friend's house, I spotted a copy of The Christian Science Monitor in a magazine rack. He let me take the paper home.

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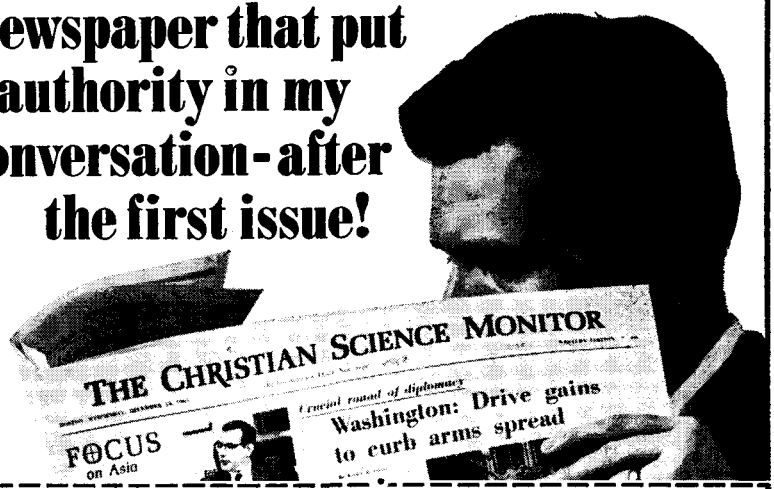

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Chess Corner—No. 99

IN THE recent international tournament at Kecskemet, Hungary, Peter Clarke of England and Grand Master Ludek Pachman of Czechoslovakia reached an early dynamic point with 11 . . . P-B3. It would be enlightening to know how far ahead Black saw when he played that move, or whether he was guided by some mysterious seventh sense.

Note 12 N-KN5. If 12 . . . PxN 13 BxN. But after 12 . . . Q-K1, White wins the exchange anyway. Black, however, recovers the material by 16 . . . B-R6. This seems an indifferent retrieval since White's Queen is deep inside Black's quarters.

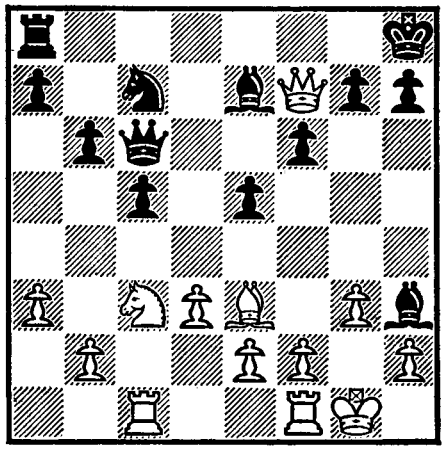
Unable to control his predatory instinct, White goes wrong with 18 QxB. Better was 18 KxB. Now Black gets the upper hand with 18 . . . BxP. For if 19 NxB, N-Q4 gives White a bad ending.

Hence White tries to return some material to advantage by perforating Black's Pawn structure by 19 B-R6. This is insufficient; White's Queen is in trouble.

Desperately, he plays 21 P-Q4, hoping for 21 . . . R-K1 25 P-Q5! But 21 . . . N-Q4 forces capitulation. White has fifteen squares at the Queen's disposal—all bad.

ENGLISH OPENING

Clarke White	Pachman Black	Clarke White	Pachman Black
1 P-QB4	N-KB3	9 B-K3	O-O
2 N-KB3	P-B4	10 R-B1	P-QN3
3 P-KN3	P-Q4	11 P-QR3	P-B3
4 PxP	NxP	12 N-KN5	Q-K1
5 B-N2	N-QB3	13 Q-N3ch	K-R1
6 N-B3	N-B2	14 BxN	QxB
7 O-O	P-K4	15 N-B7ch	RxN
8 P-Q3	B-K2	16 QxR	B-R6



17 P-B3	BxR	20 NxB	K-N1!
18 QxB	BxP	21 P-Q4	N-Q4
19 B-R6	PxB	Resigns	

—Al Horowitz.

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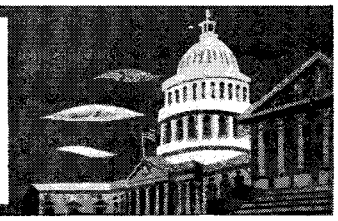
State of Affairs



Bundy and Beyond

WHENEVER men of power depart the Washington scene the problem remains of how to fill the vacuum they leave, or, if it is not to be filled, how to paper it over. These are questions being put both here and abroad since the announcement of the resignation of McGeorge Bundy, the President's Special Assistant for National Security Affairs.

For he was a man of influence—power, even—which came close to a cabinet member's and sometimes even exceeded it. His authority was a very personal achievement built gradually and based on a superior intellect, on a talent for clear, trenchant analysis, on his grasp of world affairs, on an ability to move fast and with determination, and, finally, on his proximity to the President. He was a filter of information, a traffic policeman for policy suggestions from various departments, a subtle arbiter between the State and Defense Departments and the CIA. All this in spite of his having no real statutory powers.

His own office was in the basement of the White House, a relatively small, austere room lacking such status symbols as heavy, leather-upholstered chairs, a concealed bar or a private dining room, as is customary for top officials in the State Department. But the modesty of the furnishings was deceptive. It was in fact the nerve center of a highly organized, skilfully manned operation that was able to provide the President with the quickest, most up-to-date roundup of any situation anywhere in the world. It was at times jealously, at times admiringly referred to as the Little State Department. Its staff consisted of a group of carefully selected experts, some drawn from the State Department, some from CIA, some from the academic world, all with very special qualifications and the kind of brains that could follow Bundy's own and live up to its demanding expectations. They had the great advantage of being only a small operation. And they could act as gadflies, for their wings were not tied with red tape, and as a first aid station, because they could apply injections quickly and supply bandages fast.

Foreign ambassadors and heads of state normally have to make all their approaches to the White House via the State Department. But in Bundy they had the occasional informal channel, if necessary, for quick access to the President. In sprawling Washington the State Department seems far indeed from the White House, not only for foreign ambassadors but at times even for members of the State Department. Hence it was comforting to an ambassador to be able to contact Bundy, and he was frequently sought out by those in the State Department who hoped for speedier action through this channel than through their own. Bundy would never speak as if he did so in the name of the President or with his authority, yet the knowledge of his influential position carried immense weight. A further point: although President Johnson lives by the telephone, when foreign statesmen have tried to use this means for immediate contact with him he has not found it the most convenient way of discussing foreign affairs. Bundy, on the other hand, had the authority to communicate by telephone with the offices of heads of state.

APART from being an arm of the President, his influence on the processes of policy-making was considerable—greater perhaps than most people suspected. "No one has contributed as much as Bundy to American foreign policy during the last five years," one member of the Johnson Administration who undoubtedly knows said. It was perhaps partly due to the fact that Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State, did not assert himself as much as some of his predecessors—not as much as, for example, Dean Acheson or John Foster Dulles, neither of whom would have tolerated such a powerful kibitzer as McGeorge Bundy in the White House.

Mr. Rusk doubtless resented Bundy's influence, which proved at times to be a challenge to him, but in his infinite capacity for adjustment he never let this become apparent. And taking into account Rusk's personal traits, the composite formulation of foreign policy by him, Robert McNamara, and McGeorge Bundy was perhaps the best possible solution, or the only one. Bundy often presented the kind of countervailing force that is important in the policy-making processes.

Professor Richard E. Neustadt, author of *Presidential Power* and a noted authority on the anatomy of the American government, once went before Senator Jackson's searching and constructive-minded Subcommittee on National Security and International Operations to say:

> The intelligence community has little taste for history, or so it seems. At any rate it continually looks forward, rarely back. The Foreign Service, while at home with history or at least anecdote, seems prone to a professional astigmatism that mistakes diplomacy for governance. The Pentagon, although no stranger to political work, is under a constraint not to admit what it is doing, even to itself. Defense officials in and out of uniform are likely to display a double standard: hard-headed and informed on feasibilities of force, haphazard or unknowing (or simplistic) about feasibilities of politics. Many of them are experienced in bureaucratic politics at home, some of them have extraordinary experience with government abroad. But nothing in their training tells them to treat this experience as carefully or as analytically as they would treat combat experience.

I am quoting Neustadt's analysis of the men in these three government agencies because it was specifically the advice coming from them that it was Bundy's task, among others, to coordinate and digest for the President.

The State Department, being an operational agency, is slow. Before it can act, it first has to seek agreement over policy within itself; it then usually must obtain consent from other departments if their interests are involved and it needs to keep liaison with Congress and consult with foreign governments before it can act.

Bundy and his staff did not have to run the bureaucratic obstacle course to the same extent. They were able to put the main stress on ideas, new perspectives (and how to coordinate them), and the shortest way to action. One of the most important among recent initiatives, the pause in the bombing of North Vietnam, for instance, was not proposed by the State Department to the President but by Robert McNamara, the Secretary of Defense, with the support of McGeorge Bundy. There is a feeling in Washington that while Mr. Rusk is steady and durable, he is not inspired or given to promoting new initiatives and that the President should therefore be exposed to advice from several quarters.

Even so, it is doubtful that Mr. Rusk will press President Johnson to replace Mr. Bundy with a personality of similar caliber, even if one could be found. It may also be the President's preference to return to the traditional way of operation, which is to rely for advice in foreign affairs on the Secretary of State.

It would then be up to Mr. Rusk to carry the entire responsibility. It would be his ultimate test.

—HENRY BRANDON.

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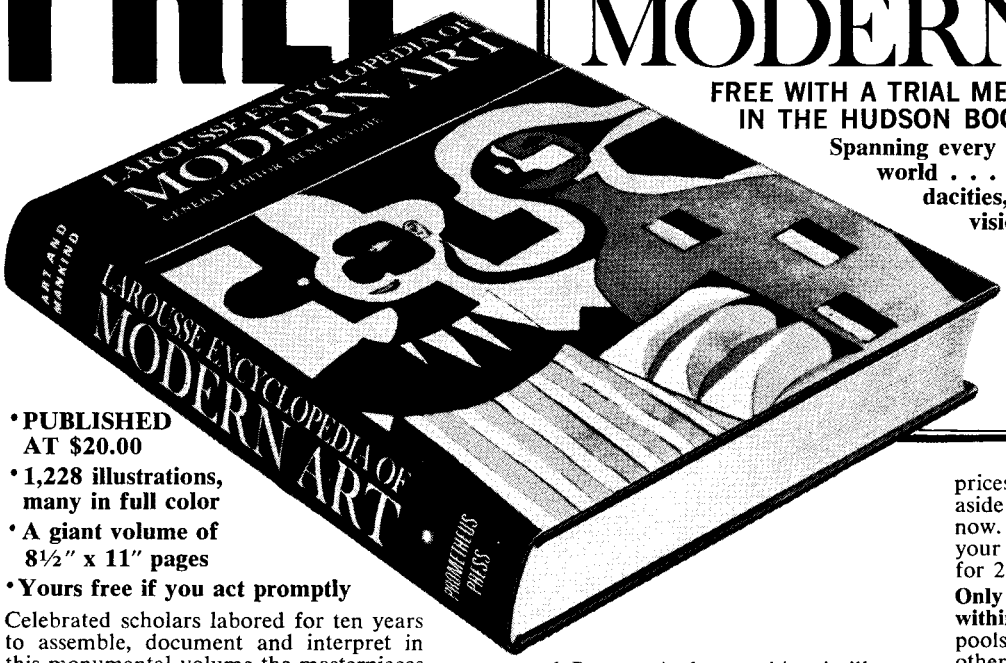

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SR's Check List of the Week's New Books

Crime, Suspense

THE BUSY BODY. By Donald E. Westlake. Random House. $3.95.

DEVILWEED. By Bill Knox. Doubleday. $3.50.

Current Affairs

THE ECONOMICS OF POVERTY: An American Paradox. Edited by Burton A. Weisbrod. Prentice-Hall. Hardbound, $4.95. Paperback, $1.95.

FORMOSA BETRAYED. By George H. Kerr. Houghton Mifflin. $6.95.

HARLEM: The Making of a Ghetto. By Gilbert Osofsky. Harper & Row. $6.95.

THE MALAGASY REPUBLIC: Madagascar Today. By Virginia Thompson and Richard Adloff. Stanford Univ. Press. $12.50.

THE X IN MEXICO. By Irene Nicholson. Doubleday. $4.95.

Education

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENT TEACHING. By Everett Keach. Wiley. $1.95.

FERMENT ON CAMPUS. By David Mallery. Harper & Row. $4.50.

THE MENTALLY RETARDED . . . THEIR NEW HOPE. The Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., Foundation. Paperback. Free.

Fiction

THE ASTRONOMER AND OTHER STORIES. By Doris Betts. Harper & Row. $5.95.

A CHILD DIVIDED. By Henry Cecil. Harper & Row. $3.95.

THE CORINTHIAN. By Georgette Heyer. Dutton. $3.95. (Reissue.)

HOME IS WHERE YOU START FROM. By Gene Horowitz. Norton. $4.50.

JASPAR AND THE LOVE OF MONEY. By Robert E. Reardon. Morrow. $4.95.

KING OF THE HILL. By Thomas J. Fleming. New American Library. $4.95.

LIONHEART. By Alexander Fullerton. Norton. $3.95.

MY ESCAPE FROM THE CIA (AND OTHER IMPROBABLE EVENTS). By Hughes Rudd. Dutton. $4.95.

THE PAPER BULLET. By Otis Carney. Morrow. $4.95.

THE SINEWS OF LOVE. By Alexander Cordell. Doubleday. $4.95.

A SURFEIT OF SUN. By Sean Graham. Doubleday. $4.50.

MR. THREE. By William Butler. Putnam. $4.50.

THE UNDERGROUND. By Mario Tobino. Doubleday. $5.95.

Government, Politics

THE POLITICS OF DEMOCRACY. By Pendleton Herring. Norton. $6.

PRESIDENTIAL GOVERNMENT: The Crucible of Leadership. By James MacGregor Burns. Houghton Mifflin. $5.95.

History

THE BATTLE OF CAPORETTO. By Cyril Falls. Lippincott. $4.50.

A CENTURY OF DISAGREEMENT: The Chamizal Conflict, 1864-1964. By Sheldon B. Liss. Univ. Press of Washington, D.C. $6.

THE DELUGE: British Society and the First World War. By Arthur Marwick. Little, Brown. $6.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS UNDER CHARLES II AND JAMES II. By Phyllis S. Lachs. Rutgers Univ. Press. $7.50.

IN HONORED GLORY: The Story of Arlington. By Peter Andrews. Putnam. $5.95.

MAGNA CARTA: Legend and Legacy. By William F. Swindler. Bobbs-Merrill. $6.

TRAGEDY AND HOPE: A History of the World in Our Time. By Carroll Quigley. Macmillan. $12.50.

THE TROJAN WAR: The Chronicles of Dictys of Crete and Dares the Phrygian. By R. M. Frazer, Jr. Indiana Univ. Press. $6.

Ideas

RENAISSANCE AND REVOLUTION: The Remaking of European Thought. By Joseph Anthony Mazzeo. Pantheon. $6.95.

THE VOICES OF TIME. Edited by J. T. Fraser. Braziller. $12.50.

Law

THE BIBLE AND THE SCHOOLS. By William O. Douglas. Little, Brown. $3.75.

THE PETITIONERS: The Story of the Supreme Court of the United States and the Negro. By Loren Miller. Pantheon. $8.95.

Literary History, Criticism

THE AMERICA OF CARL SANDBURG. By Hazel B. Durnell. Univ. Press of Washington, D.C. $6.

CHEKHOV AND HIS PROSE. By Thomas Winner. Holt, Rinehart & Winston. $5.

POETS ON POETRY. Edited by Howard Nemerov. Basic Books. $4.95.

THE SAVOY: Nineties Experiment. Edited by Stanley Weintraub. Pennsylvania State Univ. Press. $7.50.

Miscellany

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THE COMPLETE LETTERS OF LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU: Volume I, 1708-1720. Edited by Robert Halsband. Oxford Univ. Press. $13.45.

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LAST ADVENTURE: The Martin Johnsons in Borneo. By Osa Johnson. Morrow. $4.95.

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NONSEQUENCES: Selfpoems. By Christopher Middleton. Norton. Hardbound, $4.50. Paperback, $1.95.

Psychology

SOCIALIZATION AFTER CHILDHOOD. By Orville Brim and Stanton Wheeler. Wiley. Hardbound, $5.95. Paperback, $2.95.

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THE BOOK OF GOD AND MAN. By Robert Gordis. Univ. of Chicago Press. $8.50.

THE FACES OF LOVE. By John B. Terbovich. Doubleday. $3.95.

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IN SEARCH OF PHILOSOPHICAL UNDERSTANDING. By E. A. Burtt. New American Library. $5.75.

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Science

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THE YEARBOOK OF ASTRONOMY, 1966. Edited by Patrick Moore. Norton. $4.50.

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You Are The Most Important Person In Your Life...

The Behind-The-Scenes Success Story of "Advice From A Failure"

Dear Reader:

Jo Coudert phoned me one Monday morning that she would be dropping off the manuscript of her new book that day. When it hadn't reached my desk by late Tuesday, I asked around and learned that our receptionist had glanced at it, become fascinated, and taken it home with her. The next morning she handed it over excitedly to my secretary, who started reading the manuscript on her lunch hour, and now pleaded with me to let *her* take it home. And so it wasn't until Wednesday that I got my hands on *Advice from a Failure*, with recommendations from these two unauthorized readers who swore, each in her own way, that it was the best book of its kind they had ever read. That had never happened in our office before.

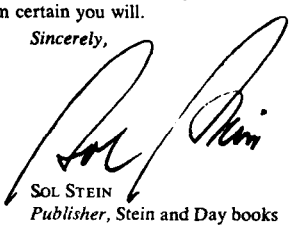
I asked Peg Parkinson, one of our editors, to read the manuscript right away. When I poked my head in her office late in the day, she was just turning over the last page. Very quietly she said, "Wow." That evening it was read by my wife and partner, Patricia Day, who is a cool one about incoming manuscripts. She stayed up very late that night. The next morning she asked simply, "How fast can we bring it out?"

After I read it, to confirm the rapidly spreading excitement in our company I sent the manuscript out to specialists in the field of psychology. Dr. Harris B. Peck, Director of Mental Health Services of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, wrote us that *Advice from a Failure* was full of "profound wisdom," handled with "delicacy and tact." Dr. Molly Harrower, Professor of Psychology at the New School for Social Research, called *Advice from a Failure* "A challenging book, exceptionally well written. The intelligent reader cannot help but benefit from it." Dr. Saul Scheidlinger of the Community Service Society in New York reported *Advice from a Failure* is "Refreshingly different... Every intelligent reader is bound to profit from it, rich as it is in wisdom, sensitivity, and compassion."

I sent 500 advance copies of *Advice from a Failure* to booksellers and influential librarians across the country. Their enthusiastic reactions came in the form of phone calls, letters, telegrams —and orders.

I have just finished reading *Advice from a Failure* for the fifth time, and am still finding fresh and immediately useful insights in every chapter, as I am certain you will.

Sincerely,



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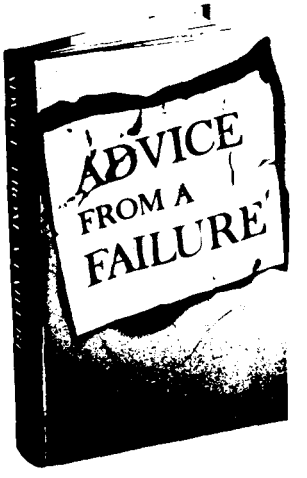

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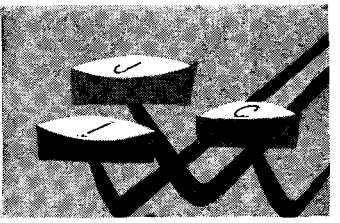
Manner of Speaking



The Refugee Angel (a, perhaps, allegory): Homesick for ourselves, we refugee angels inserted personals in the leading newspapers and became pen pals. It wasn't, of course, the same thing as going home, wherever that had been, whatever was left of it.

But just to have someone to talk to in our own language (which we are forever inventing) is almost the next thing to a reality, like phoning long distance from a combat zone: there's half a world and all its cables between saying and being; and still if you shouted you could be heard, and if you strained you could almost hear what was almost a voice of someone almost remembered say Yes, the weather was fine, and wanting to know how you were. And when you said Goodbye, to nothing, that was a month's pay shot.

As a matter of fact we phoned only in the beginning. In the long run the letters (with always the dim snapshots) were not only cheaper but more satisfactory. A letter is an evidence. It can be folded and carried in a pocket and reopened at night and read again. And, during the day, touched. It is the next thing to being almost real. It is a thing and, therefore, partly believable.

Even when you forgot who had written it, it was there with its dim snapshots of whoever it had been you had meant to remember.

Even when it was from no one you knew except as a name, the name was still vaguely of someone who knew what you knew about the towers and choir-stalls and gold villages.

It was always from someone who had been there when you had been there and who spoke parts of the language you were forever inventing as the way all of you have of trying to remember how far back it is to never-again.

Though, really, it wasn't so much that I wanted to be a pen pal as that I had nothing else to be.

Maybe it's like smoking cigarettes after you get the habit of it: you don't really want the cigarette, but what on earth do you do without it?

So I chain-smoked and pen-palled from all the endless world's ends I was forever being sent to, and I kept the letters that came to me, some of them from space, and some of them almost halfway to being nearly understandable. For after those first few times, I never again tried to reach back by cable.

And after the first few letters carried into combat and bloodied a bit, I never folded them into my pockets but mounted them in bound tomes and stored them in the squadron files to read again on furloughs.

When I was finally discharged with my two Band-Aids and my disability pay, I was sure I had all that was left of the libraries of Heaven.

I had to turn down Air Force transportation and make my way back by freighter just to get the crates of books back to the ranch-style abbey I had picked out in San Diego.

And here I am, and even now I can pass days just stroking the bindings, feeling the weight of all those words we were forever inventing, hefting the bulk of the great proofs I used to read when I could see.

Sometimes another angel passes through town and drops in and I bring out the wine and we toast the names we invent again as if we could really remember what we once knew.

In the end, of course, we have nothing to say.

The bottle is always empty too soon.

He is still on active duty and he has his orders and it is time to say goodbye.

It is always time, from the beginning, to say goodbye.

I cannot see him and I am sure he does not see me.

He came not to hear what I had to say but what he had to say.

He admires my library but he cannot read it either.

And still I know what it makes him feel just to stroke the bindings and to heft the bulk of all those proofs.

I know how much he wants to persuade himself that we were real once and that we might again become real.

I let him listen to himself and I pretend that I, too, am listening, and sometimes I am, but not to him.

What I am doing is listening through him.

I hear all the waters of all the oceans we have crossed from nothing to nothing.

I hear the express rush of space, the raging silence.

I remember when I had eyes in that dark too wide to see across.

I think how it was really the same as being blind.

Whatever we were looking for was farther across the dark than we could see to, except for those pinpricks of light at the opposite nothing.

Blind, I can imagine that much as clearly as I saw it then.

He ignores me and I ignore him and we stroke the bindings and heft the weight of the proofs and empty the bottle and it is always time to say goodbye.

Sometimes the letters still arrive, two or three at a time, dog-eared and limp, and I can guess how many times they have been forwarded from God-knows-where and the way stations between.

But even if I opened them and even if I could read them, what could they say that I don't know already?

Yes, I confess I can never quite bring myself to throw them out. I toss them into a drawer and forget about them.

The fact is I no longer care to invent what I never was in the first place—or what I can no longer remember having been, which is really the same thing.

I think sometimes of the blood I shed in combat and I wish it had been real.

I touch the sewed-on scars and think of unstitching them, but it's like throwing out the letters—some inner feeling stops me: what could I pretend to be without them?

I could even open my eyes and see the dark again, the uncrossable fact of it. But why?

If I think hard enough, shut here in my own willed dark, I believe I could reinvent myself as a thing.

A mote would be enough: I have survived ambition, I tell myself.

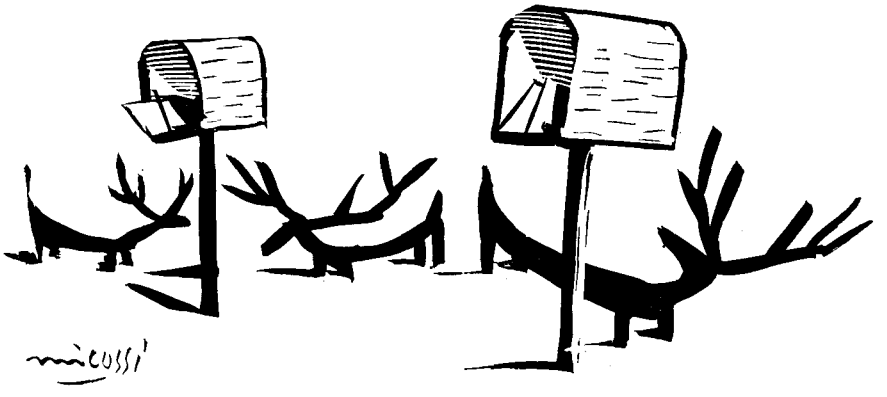
And then I know I have been gulped down into the same pride I rose in once.

That insistence on being real.

Always that insistence.

Among other dreams.

Of nothing. —JOHN CIARDI.



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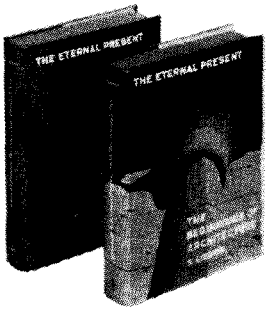

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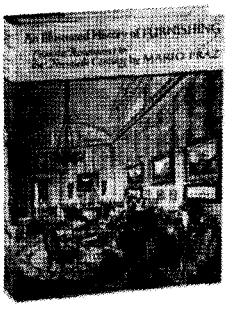

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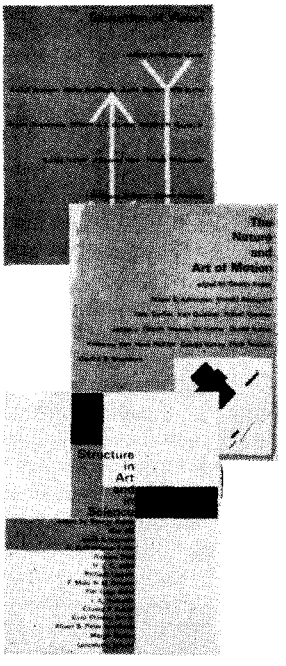

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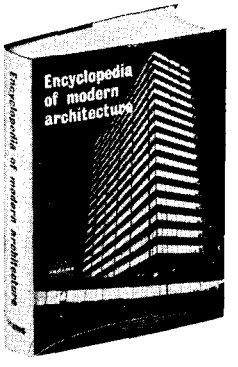

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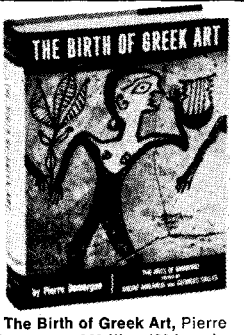

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I.C.Y.

A Report on the White House Conference On International Cooperation Year

By ALFRED BALK

LAST November 28 nearly 5,000 distinguished Americans met in Washington for what President Johnson described as "the assignment of the century": exploring means by which the government and citizenry of the world's most powerful nation can lead mankind to a Golden Age of Peace through international cooperation.

Known as the White House Conference on International Cooperation, it was, in many ways, the conference of the century. It was, first, the largest, most comprehensive joint planning effort ever undertaken by American citizens and government officials. Indeed, as the President observed in a written welcome to participants, the three-day conference was nothing less than a "town meeting of leaders of the nation."

Citizen participants represented more than 500 organizations, ninety corporations, and eighty-nine educational institutions and foundations—an extraordinary diversity of backgrounds. All were chosen by a 200-member National Citizens Commission on International Cooperation, appointed by Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

A "Cabinet Committee" representing twenty-two federal agencies directed governmental participation, under the supervision of Harlan Cleveland, Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs until his appointment as ambassador to NATO. Then his successor, Joseph J. Sisco, assumed charge. Overall conference chairman was Robert S. Benjamin, President of the United National Association of the USA, which served as coordinator of citizen efforts.

Of equal or greater importance, however, was the larger backdrop against which the conference occurred, for it was only one of a series of programs throughout the world in connection with ICY (International Cooperation Year), a world-wide project of the United Nations in its twentieth anniversary year. After the highly productive International Geophysical Year of 1957, various world leaders, including the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Pope John XXIII, had suggested a similar undertaking in the humanities and sciences. The result was ICY, so designated by the United Nations General Assembly in the autumn of 1964.

In a sense, even talking of an International Cooperation Year at that time seemed purely an act of faith: deliberations of the General Assembly had all but been halted by the dues impasse and other problems, and the U.N.'s future appeared bleak. Yet within months the situation had changed, and in this, perhaps, is one of the most profound lessons of ICY. In international relations, as in music, the theme is enormously more important than the variations—and the dissonance of one movement may be only a prelude to ascendancy of harmony.

WHAT happens when so diverse a group of Americans is given two words —International Cooperation—and asked to transform that theme into recommendations to government?

Some respond in essentially ceremonial terms; others on a project level; still others, on a level of fundamental analysis of the way in which society—national and international—is organized. All these responses were present, particularly in preliminary stages of the conference, when thirty major committees and scores of subcommittees, all organized by subject, spent six months sifting and refining research and ideas on their own.

What made the conference exciting, however, was the opportunity for interaction of all these themes and approaches during the three-day conference proper

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Alfred Balk, a writer who specializes in social and political affairs, was assigned by *SR* to write this digest of the more than a quarter of a million words growing out of the ICY Conference.

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at the Sheraton-Park Hotel. There, in the presence of 400 accredited members of the press (also a record for such an event), participants exposed their findings and recommendations to criticism and comment in open forums, and the sudden combustion that followed made for unforgettable friction, electricity, and emotional and intellectual stimulation.

With surprising regularity, moreover, ceremonial and project orientations sank to subordinate levels, and insistence on analyzing society on a fundamental level kept rising to the top. Ultimately, in a shock of recognition, participants then realized that they were being called upon to create a whole design for living and thinking in the twentieth century if mankind is to find his way to the twenty-first.

Indeed, one government official—suddenly aware of the extent to which men of his position become conditioned to dwelling on the present to exclusion of the future—confided to a committee chairman: "I see now that my material has some useful nuts and bolts, but no real design."

Thus inhibitions were released. The spirit became one of encouraging—and accepting—broad challenges to move ahead of government's natural inertia and braking forces into the pure air of seldom explored higher plateaus.

WITHIN this framework a seemingly infinite variety of fascinating, sobering, and inspiring insights emerged. Among these were proposals for a North American broadcasting union comparable to those in Europe and elsewhere; an art ship that could tour the world in behalf of cultural and intellectual exchange; a Presidential medal of merit in the arts comparable to the French Legion of Honor; use of excess space on transportation lines for foreign student travel; a RAND-type institution devoted to social science research on peace; and arranging government or foundation support for U.S. corporations in Latin America, Asia, and Africa to double the number of on-the-job trainees, with the surplus to be infused where they can be best used into the local political, social, and economic apparatus.

In fact, so enlightening and productive of pragmatic ideas was the conference (and were other ICY events) that the Committee on Cultural and Intellectual Exchange recommended that if indeed new ways of thinking and living are dictated by the increasingly interdependent and mutually imperiled international community of today, then national governments and the United Nations should dramatize this by going far beyond an International Cooperation Year, and proclaim an International Cooperation Decade.

"COOPERATION is an eleven-letter word meaning action for mutual benefit," the committee report stated. "But in the sense that it applies to ICY, it means much more. It means working for and moving toward a functioning world community instead of remaining inside an archaic world arena. It means development of the world's resources for the world's good . . . It means education that leads at once to the comprehension of the values of human diversity and the recognition of a common kinship and destiny. . . . The habit and perspective of cooperation must be an organic part of a people's approach to life, of their relationships to others, and of their foreign policies. And it must not be based simply on an abstract belief in the virtue of working together, but on a practical understanding of the great changes that have taken place in the world in this century."

Only a few years ago such words might have been dismissed as utopian sermonizing. As report after report at the conference emphasized, however, even when questions of war and peace are thrust aside, international cooperation, whether we like it or not, no longer is elective in many fields—it is imperative. In science, commerce, education, welfare, governments, communications, the arts, travel, the law, the question is not *whether* to increase cooperation with other nations; it is how to become the leader and chief catalyst in cooperative endeavors, out of mutual self-interest—national, material, and spiritual.

An urgent corollary, moreover, is how to accomplish this quickly, to create the necessary new framework of thinking and acting in virtually a generation. For no matter what the problem—pyramiding population, the ramifications of space technology, or allocation and development of fish and other resources in international waters—time was portrayed as an essential component of its

The Road to Cooperation

Four Views of the Goal, the Strategy

"I have called this conference for one reason: I am determined that the United States shall actively engage its best minds and boldest spirits in the quest for a new order of world cooperation." —*President Johnson.*

"We need big blueprints and ideas. We need, too, small and practical steps in every part of human activity where men can find any possibility of common effort." —*Vice President Humphrey.*

"Too frequently do we give credence to the notion that endeavors, because they are idealistic, are to be shunned or abused. Let me remind you that the founding fathers of this country were unashamed idealists and visionaries not afraid to dream or to admit that they dreamed." —*U.S. Representative to the U.N. Arthur J. Goldberg.*

"I think we're very close to being able to say, with reasonable confidence, that the sending of mass divisions across the frontiers is recognized as too dangerous, and too reckless in the modern world, to be a suitable instrument of policy. But we still have in front of us the problem of the use of force, infiltration, attempts to impose one's will on other people by forceful measures, short of a general war, and so we are driven back to the question as to how we can best establish the peace. And on that question, let's admit, among frail human beings, that this is a question which makes pygmies of everyone. And if there are those here who feel that they have a sure, complete, solid answer—take care, take care. Approach these problems somewhat on your knees. What the leaders of the world today need are your prayers and not your imprecations, because these are difficult questions." —*Secretary of State Dean Rusk.*

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solution, and time in many fields was seen to be dwindling.

The Committee on Population, for example, reported: "The population problem can be dealt with in a manner that is consistent with the values of a free society—provided action is taken on a sufficient scale, and is taken *now* . . . But time is of the essence. The rate of growth of world population is so great—its consequences are so grave—that this may be the last generation which has the opportunity to cope with the problem on the basis of free choice."

Likewise the Citizens Committee on Space reported that France, Canada, Japan, and other countries are rapidly gaining competence in space technology; that when Eurospace, the European industrial association of aerospace-oriented companies, held its second international conference this year with U.S. corresponding members in Philadelphia, the meeting was dedicated to international industrial cooperation in space research; and that long-term international policies in this area must therefore be developed now, in our national interest as well as in the interest of others.

"Foreign scientists and engineers will find increasing opportunities in their own national and regional programs for space research . . . ," the committee explained. "To keep gifted minds and capable hands involved in cooperative activity, we must be prepared to enter into joint ventures of unusual technical interest and enterprises uniquely international in character."

Further, it noted, the Early Bird telecommunications satellite orbited in 1965 is a forerunner of a global communications network expected to be placed in service by 1968, and within a decade direct broadcasting from satellites into home receivers may be possible.

"With the advent of direct broadcasting of television from satellites," it added, "a totally new situation will arise, which will test the ingenuity and creativity of the architects of international order. It will present in an acute form the conflicting claims of the desire for freedom of information—the freedom to see and hear—on the one hand, and the desire of organized societies to impose some degree of control over the dissemination of spoken and visual material to their own people."

In the same vein, the Committee on Natural Resources, Conservation, and Development warned that incidents in international fishing waters such as "impoundments of vessels and threats by warships," explosive as they are, actually may be only harbingers of more complex issues to come:

"Much of the bottom of the deep sea floor is covered by small nodules that contain high percentages of manganese, nickel, copper, cobalt, and other metals . . . [that] it may prove possible to mine . . . economically in large quantities within the next few years. Producers must have exclusive mining rights to areas that are sufficiently large to permit them to operate economically and without fear of congestion or interference. And if rights are to be granted for resources that are the common property of the world community, then decisions on the allocation of these rights or on the methods of acquisition must be made within the framework of international law."

The relentless tendency of science and technology to compel new approaches to international relations, in fact, permeated every committee session and report. At the same time, it was striking to note the consistency with which the discoveries of science, like the natural order that they illuminate, were recognized to carry within them not only formidable problems but the wherewithal for their solutions. There was no more dramatic illustration of this than this statement by the Committee on Arms Control and Disarmament concerning refinements in detection *in absentia* of nuclear explosions: "New improvements in national detection systems might make it possible to accept a treaty in which inspection followed a challenge based upon a threat of withdrawal. . . ."

Further, the report declared, improvements in seismological instruments might make it possible to close the "small gap" on "acceptable numbers of on-site inspections whose existence prevented agreement in 1963. . . ."

Underlining the political significance of such technology, Secretary of State Dean Rusk observed in a major speech: "Now I daresay that practically everyone in this room is relaxed about the nuclear test ban treaty, because we can tell you that we do not believe the nuclear test ban treaty is being violated. . . . Suppose we had to hold open the prospect of cheating. Then the erosion of confidence around the world and the flare-up of tension and hate and fear would be extremely difficult to contain."

In addition, it was inescapably evident that scientists, in their ceaseless pursuit of knowledge, already have established important guidelines and prototypes for the age of international cooperation which their achievements have ordained. As one example, the Citizens Committee on Science and Technology pointed out that twelve nations —including the United States and the Soviet Union—were able to agree in 1959 on a treaty concerning the vast, strategically located continent of Antarctica. Among provisions are a prohibition on military activity, agreement to refrain from permanently or semi-permanently despoiling acts such as dumping of atomic wastes, and holding in abeyance all territorial claims there for thirty years.

For the past four years, too, twenty-five nations have cooperated in an Indian Ocean expedition—exploration by forty-five ships of that relatively unknown body of water whose 28,000,000 square miles cover more than 14 per cent of the earth's surface—and there is a plan, as part of a UNESCO-sponsored International Hydrological Decade, to establish a global network of stations to measure and track water as well as study expansion of fresh-water supplies and flood and drought control.

The United States has joined forty-three other countries in an International

"Well, Thayer, you'll just have to weigh your distaste for Communism against your respect for the Nobel prize, and come to a decision whether to read 'And Quiet Flows the Don.'"

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Biological Program to estimate the world's capacity to support life and study how man can manage his environment more efficiently; the World Meteorological Organization, whose membership encompasses 126 nations, is planning a World Weather Watch that in the near future may make possible reliable daily forecasts two weeks in advance, and greatly advance hopes of large-scale weather modification and control.

Already, in pursuance of this goal, World Meteorological Centers have been established in Washington and Moscow, and a third is to be established in Melbourne, Australia. A Tiros Operational Satellite System to be launched in 1966 is part of this program.

As a prelude to greater cooperation in space, the Citizens Committee on Space reported, NASA, under agreements with sixty-nine nations, has launched four of fourteen planned international satellites, flown sixteen foreign experiments aboard NASA satellites, and joined in 200 cooperative "sounding rocket" launchings. The Committee on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy noted that cooperative agreements to provide nuclear materials for peaceful uses have been concluded with thirty-five nations, West Berlin, and two international organizations, while some 3,000 persons from sixty-seven countries have been trained in nuclear science and technology in this country since 1955.

Many other ongoing international projects were reported, such as the International Years of the Quiet Sun, in which more than sixty countries are participating in solar studies during the low point of the sunspot cycle. All these are in addition to multitudinous United Nations programs and private exchange enterprises of many types, in education, business, industry, culture, welfare, and other fields.

But advances have not been confined to scientific and technological areas. Chief Justice Earl Warren, for example, in one of the major addresses of the conference, told of recent little-publicized but significant steps toward attainment of an age-old dream: a world ruled by law.

"In 1963 and again this year," he said, "I took part in world conferences of the legal profession that have fortified my faith in mankind's capacity to develop international law into a major factor for world peace. More than 1,000 law leaders came from over 100 nations to Athens, and over 3,000 from some 115 nations gathered in Washington to hammer out the specifics of a work program to strengthen international law and international courts. . . . More international law exists today than ever before. . . . International judicial bodies have grown in number and use. . . . Heads of state and other leaders of nations are giving more and more attention to world law and are resorting to it with increasing frequency in their dialogue among themselves in their conduct of foreign affairs. . . ."

Indeed, Arthur J. Goldberg, Permanent U.S. Representative to the United Nations, pointed out in another major speech that if one looks behind the clash of words and daily crises, maneuvers, and countermaneuvers in the U.N., it is clear that an "underlying good sense of the overwhelming majority of members" has evolved and has enabled the U.N. to carry out "vital responsibilities in the peacekeeping area . . ." even though "no member is fully satisfied with all the current arrangements for initiating, supervising, and financing" such operations.

"This partial success," he added, "points up the need for the U.N. membership to avoid the fallacy of assuming that total agreement on all issues of principle is a precondition of cooperating in U.N. activities. The differences that exist among the member states—whether the issue is peacekeeping or any other—will not disappear overnight, and the greatest contribution the American citizen can make is to understand this inevitable fact of international life."

But if such ringing reminders warmed conference participants and observers, none could long be distracted from the magnitude of challenges lying ahead. Typical were twin admonitions by the Committees on Urban Development and on Population. The Urban Committee, after noting that the percentage of urban growth had exceeded population increases in the first half of this century by nearly fivefold—and that in twenty years 80 to 90 per cent of the world's population will live in cities—declared, "Cities all over the world are in deep trouble." The Population Committee supported this estimate in vivid detail. "The population increase and migration from the countryside have outstripped the capacity of many of the world's great cities to supply minimum levels of housing, sanitation, education, and transportation," it stated. "Moreover, increasing numbers of illegitimate children are growing up without the benefit of family life. These conditions multiply individual frustrations and take their toll on society in the form of delinquency, crime, revolution, and even war. . . ."

Accordingly, it urged the government, among other measures, promptly to "set an international example by cooperating with state and local governments and private organizations to make family planning services and information readily available" to Americans who desire them; expand support of research and study on population problems; "greatly expand" training of U.S. and foreign personnel who can develop doctors, communications specialists, and others for family planning programs, and offer up to $100,000,000 a year over the next three years in assistance to other countries to implement family planning programs.

The specter of world hunger also was described in stark terms, made more so by the Committee on Agriculture and Food's statement that: 1) this is a problem which the American people "only faintly comprehend" and 2) recent advances in science and technology have rendered "hunger no longer necessary." As a partial remedy, it recommended immediate extension of the Food for Peace Program, now scheduled to end in 1966, plus adoption of other measures

On Culture and Intellectual Exchange: "Without exception, all subcommittees stressed the need for 'reverse flow'—increasing the flow into the United States of the world's creative talent and the world's cultural products, including coordinated information about them. . . .

"Scholarly and artistic communities must be drawn into international educational and cultural activities at the policy-making and planning level; . . . the proper role of government is that of equipping the private groups and financing—a semi-autonomous foundation has been suggested—so that they can engage in exchange . . . without being exposed to charges of political or economic opportunism. . . .

"There are many things that the United States can do directly and indirectly to attract more foreign visitors . . . , including further reciprocal elimination of the visitor visa requirement, continued encouragement for . . . special low [hotel and travel] rates for foreign students, promotion through U.S. Travel Service channels of major U.S. music, theater, and arts festivals, continued efforts to increase the attractiveness of National Parks and other [federal] resort areas . . . encouragement through the Department of Commerce for the holding of international conferences, congresses, and conventions in the United States. . . .

"The Committee recommends a substantial increase in funds for the U.S. Travel Service . . . and, as a means of bridging the apparent communications gap between the travel industry and government . . . , the calling of top-level conferences of leaders in government and the travel industry. . . ." —*From a report to the conference.*

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such as federal scholarships to train farm youths for overseas technical service, the training by American business of management interns for overseas assignments, and increased aid to agricultural research stations—particularly in tropical and semitropical zones, where many of the multitudes of starving human beings live.

"In 1960-62," the committee estimated, "the U.S. Government and international and regional agencies together spent less than $8,000,000 on agricultural research in tropical Latin America. Nearly $2 billion—two hundred fifty times as much—went into agricultural research in the U.S. during the same period. Research in the social sciences, including agricultural economics, is needed, along with studies of better crop varieties, insect and disease control, improved soil and water management, livestock improvement, use of forest products, and better agricultural tools and equipment."

Why can't the United States, which has the wealth, experience, and technical knowledge—and the most to lose in a turbulent, precariously balanced international climate—provide greater assistance in these and other fields?

It can, conference panels concluded, if the American people can be made to understand the realities of the new era on which the world has embarked; the relative modesty (vast though it sometimes seems) of the United States' foreign aid and investment, in contrast to national abilities and resources; the many opportunities that await us; and the rewards of more vigorous and enlightened action, as well as the perils of inaction.

In contrast to a widespread impression that the United States, out of misled idealism or gullibility, has contributed a disproportionately large ratio of its wealth to the United Nations, for instance, the Peacekeeping Operations Committee reported that more than a dozen countries make larger contributions to the U.N. "in terms of their individual capacity to pay than does the United States," and that expenditures on the U.N. are "trivial in comparison with defense costs and those incurred in direct military action." Therefore, the committee added, this country easily could afford to make a grant "on the order of $25,000,000, subject to such arrangements as the Secretary General might be able to make in securing substantial contributions from other members," so that all-important U.N. peacekeeping operations no longer need be organized and deployed "almost from scratch."

In the same realm, the Committee for Research on the Development of International Institutions noted that while $1,000 billion has been spent to insure the military security of the United States in the past twenty years, "U.S. decision-making forces have been provided inadequate resources, staff, and facilities to match the increased responsibilities entailed by America's increased power and world leadership responsibilities." To remedy this, among other innovations, it suggests creation of one or more new institutions with a "vested interest in preparing for peace," such as a Council on International Relations or a National Peace Foundation, fully implemented and staffed and "concentrating its endeavors solely in the social science field to undertake and supervise research in nonmilitary connected foreign policy matters."

Thus, opportunities for constructive action are all about. Indeed, according to several committees, some are as quick and simple as ratifying more than a half-dozen international conventions now languishing in Congress. Others do not primarily involve government at all, but rather business, industry, labor, or any of hundreds of voluntary private organizations, associations, clubs, and foundations which, as de Tocqueville observed more than a century ago, are a peculiar strength of American society.

To muster their resources, on behalf of greater international cooperation, the consensus was that governmental coordination, enabling legislation, and "seed money" or basic budgetary aid may be required. American civic, religious, and educational institutions, it was agreed, also have indispensable roles. So, as the Committee on Cultural and Intellectual Exchange emphasized, does the press, whose coverage of other countries too often is "conditioned more by crisis and disaster than historic achievement."

But the principal initiating role, by Constitutional design as well as pragmatic necessity, remains with the President. Complete transcripts and summaries of proceedings of the conference have been sent to his desk. The next—and crucial—move is his.

Highlights of Citizens' Committee reports to the President begin below.

PROCEEDINGS of the ICY conference were tape-recorded by the National Educational Radio Network for delayed broadcast and, where desired by schools, voluntary organizations, and others, for classroom and seminar use. Inquiries should be addressed to NER, Washington, D.C.

Inquiries about printed materials should be sent to the Office of the Government Coordinator for International Cooperation Year, Bureau of International Organization Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D.C.

The White House Conference will also be the subject of the spring conference of the United Nations Association of the U.S.A., May 8-10, in Washington, D.C.

Special assistance in preparing this section was given by Melvyn H. Bloom, Public Information Director of the Johnson Foundation, Racine, Wisconsin, who served as Media Coordinator for the conference. —A.B.

Charting the Way to Peace

Agriculture and Food: "Scientists now believe that overcoming protein and vitamin deficiencies of young children . . . would do more to reduce disease and eventually raise productivity than any other health measure that could be taken . . ." and there is "real hope" in recent technological developments that "point the way to production of low-cost protein-rich formulated foods that could go a long way toward overcoming serious malnutrition. . . .

"Most agricultural research and education has been done in the temperate zones. Much more should be done in the tropics. . . .

"The United States government should take the leadership in strengthening agricultural research institutions in the developing world. . . . Scholarships might be offered to promising U.S. farm youths, enabling them to provide help at a level between the Peace Corps volunteer and the technical agriculturalist. . . . U.S. companies might provide management interns for overseas assignments."

Arms Control and Disarmament: "The arms limitation agreements reached in 1963-64 demonstrate that progress is possible in reducing the dangers and costs of military and political competition. . . . "We urge both the United States and the Soviet Union to agree—explicitly or tacitly—to a moratorium of at least three years on new deployment (but not on unverifiable research and development) of systems for ballistic missile defense . . . Many technical questions remain to be answered. . . .

"We also believe that the political posture of the Soviet Union is delicately poised at the moment; it is very clearly in the U.S. interest to avoid such actions as might deflect the Soviet Government from a course of improving its relations with the West. . . .

"At the present time and for a considerable number of years to come, any agreement that might conceivably be negotiated between the United States and the Soviet Union—even including a very

(*Continued on page* 50)

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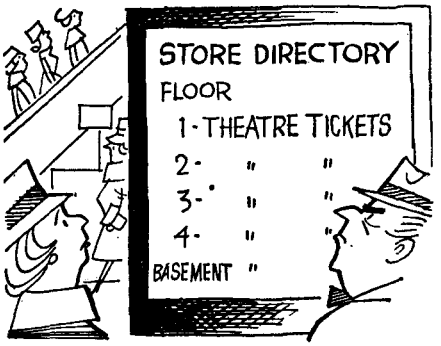
The Plight of The Out-of-Town Theatergoer



A year ago the New York theater industry asked John F. Wharton, a lawyer who is credited with devising the limited partnership agreement by means of which all Broadway shows are financed, to undertake a study of the industry's problems. The result, in the form of a report titled "A Fresh Look at Theatre Tickets," has just been issued, and its recommendations have been unanimously adopted by the Legitimate Theatre Industry Exploratory Commission. The following pages are devoted to appraising Mr. Wharton's findings. They contain an article by Mr. Wharton, a round-up of opinion by theater critics across the country, and a report by SR's drama critic on prospects for solving the theatergoer's ticket problems.

By JOHN F. WHARTON

WE AMERICANS have never been much bothered by inconsistency of thought or action. Nowhere has this been more evident than in our attitude toward the New York theater. I have worked in that theater for more than forty years and have seen it go from insipid unimportance to one of the most dynamic, vital theaters in history. What is more, it did this without asking a penny of government subsidy. It is, today, the only important theater not seeking taxpayers' funds. It has been a great artistic expression of our democratic, competitive, free enterprise system, the system of which Americans are so justly proud.

But we haven't left it free.

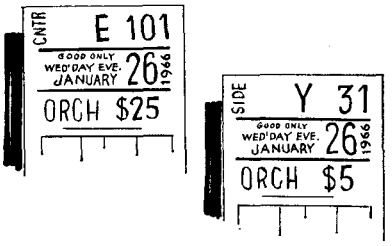
Instead of priding ourselves on this great free-world achievement—the equal of, if not superior to, anything the socialized world can offer—the federal government, the State of New York, and the City of New York united in levying unfair taxes on it and enacting regulatory laws of the type to which no other competitive industry is subject (protected monopolies are a different matter).

These laws have, particularly during the past twenty years, been slowly strangling the New York theater to a point where its last gasp is confidently predicted in many quarters.

The effect of these laws has been to drive away large sections of the audience. This, quite obviously, has made play producing a less profitable speculation; hence fewer plays are offered. By the law of averages, fewer plays mean fewer successes, and a vicious spiral is soon in full swing. They have forced on the New York theater a system of ticket selling that only an insane genius could have thought up. And the greatest sufferers, as we shall see, are those people whom the city wants desperately to attract, the out-of-town visitors.

Happily, the federal laws have been repealed. The state and city laws and regulations remain. Some of these are very little known. The purpose of some cannot be grasped at first. This is because they are based on a curious belief: that the only morally correct way to sell tickets is one that is 400 years old: at a box office that sells tickets to only one play, and at a price that is set before a play opens and is never to be changed, whether or not that price bears any relation to the value of the ticket in the competitive, free-enterprise market. Any offer of a ticket under any other system is deemed immoral; the fact that anyone can say "no" to an offer he doesn't like is completely disregarded.

There is a state law that forbids a ticket broker and his employees from selling anything but tickets (with minor exceptions) at his place of business. This has forced the ticket seller to seek locations with cheap rent, and they are therefore inconvenient to the public. It also forces him to squeeze the last nickel out of every sale. It has made it impossible to open branches in motels and in small hotels that don't warrant the employment of one person to sell nothing but tickets. To the best of my knowledge, no other theater is so sadly restricted.



There are some regulations of the city license commissioner that were promulgated long ago and are inherited by each new commissioner. Theater owners and producers are forbidden to pay a commission, discount, or bonus to a ticket broker; almost no one realizes the damaging effect of this. If you talk with brokers who have sold tickets for theaters out of New York on a commission basis, they will assure you that this basis is infinitely cheaper to operate and, more important, enables them to build up a satisfied clientele in a way that is not possible under the system clamped on them by existing state and city laws. But, in any event, what other competitive industry is forbidden to sell on commission? The commission method is used all over the country as one of the best ways of rewarding brilliant salesmen. But theater can't use it.

Another regulation forbids tie-in or package sales; these are held to be unquestionably immoral, and officials can hardly believe there are two sides to this question. But what, I ask you, is immoral about tie-in sales? Every other industry uses them. If other industries put a new product on the market, they frequently offer it in a package—a new razor with a bargain sale of blades and shaving cream tied in. Fine! People grab it. But theater tickets? No, there a tie-in is considered immoral. Nonsense! All the prohibition does is to drive the bargain-hunting theatergoer away.

Capping all of this is the law that imposes a $1.50 limitation on brokers' sales. Just analyze this. There are only two clearly legal ways to sell theater tickets: 1) at the box office, to those standing in line or by mail order; 2) by selling the ticket to a broker who can mark it up by $1.50, whether it's a $3, $5, or $10 ticket. (Note that he can mark the low-price ticket up 50 per cent but the high-price ticket only 15 per cent, so the least affluent pay the heaviest toll.) Now assume a similar law being applied to another industry. Take the sale of television sets, one of the theater's biggest competitors. Assume that the television-set manufacturer had to establish a price at his factory for each model,

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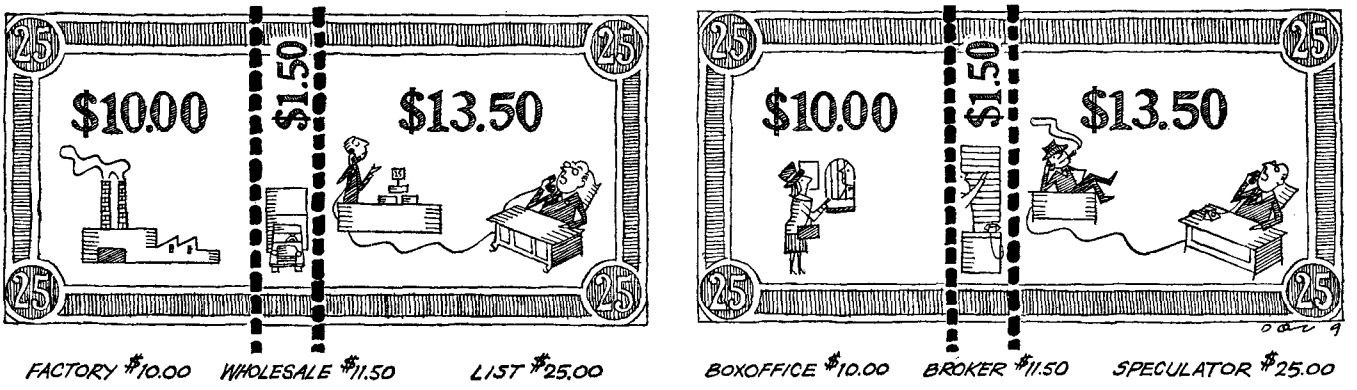

What's the difference?—the marketing of a razor list-priced at $25 and a theater ticket scalped for the same amount.

say, $50, $150, or $500. Then, under our assumed law, he would be forbidden to sell those sets anywhere except at the factory, or through a retailer who was forbidden to sell anything but television sets, and who could not make a profit of, say, more than $25 a set, whether it was a $50 model or a $500 model. Everybody would say such a law was preposterous, and it would be. It is equally preposterous when applied to theater tickets.

Finally, let us mention a regulation forbidding a theater owner to sell tickets to an out-of-state ticket broker. This really puts the out-of-town buyer in his place—the lowest place! A man in Chicago or Detroit asks his local broker to get him tickets for Broadway; the local man cannot call the theaters; he must go to a New York broker and pay a $1.50 markup. Of course he must then add something for himself. Failing that, the Chicagoan can come to New York and trudge through strange streets from box office to box office—or he can, if he has the means, do what most well-to-do out-of-towners do—go to a speculator. Since this is an under-the-counter transaction, he is at the mercy of the speculator; usually, he knows only one and keeps the name secret. If it were over-the-counter, the buyer could quickly ascertain the true market value by phoning other brokers. But somehow, in the minds of headline-hunting politicians, this over-the-counter procedure which is common to every other competitive industry, is deemed immoral in the theater.

It is time that all these laws and regulations were swept out of existence and a modern system put in their place. We are living in the 1960s, not the 1860s. People do not want to trudge from box office to box office any more than they want to trudge from the butcher to the baker to the candlestick-maker. They want the convenience of going to, or telephoning, a supermarket; in other words, a place where tickets to all productions are on sale.

There has been talk of mechanizing ticket sales; setting up machines in convenient brokers' offices all over the country; this would be forbidden today by the New York City regulations. Next, there is no reason why people should not be offered a package of tickets to several shows; they can say "no" if they don't like it. And surely there is no reason why we should not have more and more brokers selling on commission and building up a clientele like the one mentioned above. All of this should be possible and could be possible if our free-enterprise theater were really free.

Today, inconsistency rules the roost. The New York theater is a great source of revenue to the City's hotels, motels, restaurants, traffic facilities, and other services. One would think the simplest intelligence would see the need to promote the theater, to help it in every way possible. But the facts are exactly the reverse. The system which unthinking legislators have clamped upon the New York theater does everything to discourage attendance and to make the theatergoer think he is being cheated, robbed, and defrauded when he tries to buy a ticket. Perhaps if visitors to New York could make their plight known to the city fathers, some relief might be in sight for both the harried ticket seller and the harassed ticket buyer; in short, ticket buying and theatergoing could be made, once more, completely pleasurable for the buyer and therefore more profitable for the seller.

What the Critics Think

SYDNEY JOHNSON, Montreal *Star*: "I applaud Mr. Wharton's very sensible approach to the problem of the laws governing sales of theater tickets. As he suggests, these laws should be brought up to date so that the system for selling theater tickets conforms with modern methods of selling any other merchandise. This is far better than trying to legislate against ticket speculation, which, no matter what laws are enacted, will continue as long as people and business firms are willing to pay any illegal premium to get what they want when they want it."

ELLIOT NORTON, Boston *Record American*: "That the New York theater ticket-selling system is archaic nobody will deny. But I wonder if all the fault is with political regulations. It seems to me that what is most needed is the establishment of a central ticket office, a clearing-house, in New York. Most New Englanders going to New York want to see a show. They book these shows, as they book their hotel rooms, through one or another of the travel agencies, which can make and confirm the availability of rooms, or plane reservations all over the country by simple phone calls. To get theater tickets, however, they have recourse to no central source. What the travelers want is, first, information about the nature of a given show. That should be easy enough to furnish. Then they want to be able to get seats, at a given price, on a particular afternoon or evening. If the travel agents had quick access to a central agency, they might conceivably sell a great many tickets, some of them three to six months in advance. Are there any governmental regulations to prevent the creation and operation of such a central ticket office?"

LOUIS COOK, Detroit *Free Press*: "Detroit has a rather large group of commuters who dote on the New York stage but who have a difficult time getting information about how and where to get tickets. It would certainly be helpful if somebody in the provinces were supplied regularly with information about what's playing where, and the availability of tickets. There was such a communication put out during the newspaper strike, and it was very handy, but it seems to have been discontinued. I am certain many more people in my community

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would patronize New York theaters if the ticket-buying could be made more painless. It is obvious from Wharton's article why this is difficult under New York law, but there must be a way out."

JOHN K. SHERMAN, Minneapolis *Star*: "I like John Wharton's idea of a supermarket, some kind of central agency where the out-of-towner could send for information about plays and tickets for them. At the present time, obtaining New York theater tickets from a distance is like shopping from a mail-order house without the catalogue."

PAINE KNICKERBOCKER, San Francisco *Chronicle*: "Those who travel to New York on business are usually a part of the expense-account audience; those who go for a pleasure trip seem willing to pay the high prices if only because the extravagance is personally reassuring to them. When I am asked, I try to encourage attendance at some of the good, interesting plays that are not being scalped. It is infuriating to observe the behavior of the sheep, and so I feel little sympathy. Let them be fleeced, or attend something of more than superficial distinction."

STANLEY EICHELBAUM, San Francisco *Examiner*: "In San Francisco the ticket brokers refuse to take orders for New York shows, since they never get anything but requests for sell-out attractions—the ones that have no tickets to sell except through scalpers. It therefore seems to me that elaborate systems to facilitate the buying of tickets by out-of-towners might easily fail, though I have nothing against the suggestions outlined by Mr. Wharton."

DALE OLSON, *Daily Variety*, Los Angeles: "I find myself somewhat at odds with what Mr. Wharton has to say. I also am confused. He mentions the prohibition of package prices, yet when I was last in New York every streetcorner on Broadway found someone handing me a package deal for *Baker Street*, involving the price of ticket (at full price) plus a meal at a restaurant, an album, and a souvenir book, all at what would be half the normal cost of the entire package. This is the only way that show could make it. Also, there still are the twofer [two for the price of one] tickets. I am against scalpers. I do not feel Broadway theater tickets are overpriced and I feel that producers take such a chance these days that if one has a hit show, more power to him. Let those people who want to see it write in advance for their tickets. On the other hand, I hate the thought of someone with a wadding pocketbook being able to buy a ticket for $100 when a solid theatergoer who has limited finances can't afford to do it. Tickets should be put on sale, at the box office or in regular brokers offices, etc. on a first come, first-served basis."

CLARA HIERONYMUS, the Nashville *Tennessean*: "The *Tennessean* has for ten years sponsored semiannual theater tours to New York, but we have had extraordinary difficulty in reserving the tickets. Since we book five Broadway plays each time—three evening performances and two matinees—working out the schedule is like trying to solve a frustrating jigsaw puzzle. Letters to individual theaters are often neglected, leaving us wondering if we will get the show or whether silence means we've been turned down. Phone calls to the theater treasurer or box office, especially if the theater has a hit going, may be similarly exasperating. The treasurer is reluctant to commit, or confirm positively, a given number of tickets for a specified date. We are likely to be told to request the tickets in writing. As I noted, it will then often be weeks before a reply is received. In the meantime we cannot promote the tour because we don't know if we have the requested plays. It is our thoughtful opinion that a central reservation and ticket office would be greatly beneficial to Broadway as well as to Nashville and other cities around the country. We think also that a commission plan or discount arrangement for volume purchases would be feasible. A theater press representative remarked to me on one occasion, having just learned that we had brought 205 playgoers to New York: 'What Broadway needs is about 500 more Nashvilles!' It would seem therefore that a more practical way of obtaining tickets for Nashville and other communities eager to take groups to New York would undoubtedly work to that indispensable industry's advantage. As things stand now, getting tickets is so difficult and hedged about with so many hazards that many visitors settle for non-theater entertainment and go home feeling cheated of something special."

GYNTER QUILL, the *News-Tribune* and *Times-Herald*, Waco, Texas: "People from my area who go to New York, either for business or pleasure, just have to see a Broadway show. It's a must and, because it's a status symbol also, it must be the newest big hit. Many obtain tickets through a broker or a speculator. They pay through the nose, but they expect to and are not unhappy. For some, the more the markup the grander the symbol. Let us hope some of John Wharton's common sense filters down to those on the scene who can make ticket-buying in New York as simple as going to a movie or the community theater in Waco. Let us also hope, that by its exercise, there are more good plays and musicals to choose from, because the inflated portion of the ticket price is going to the company instead of to the speculator."

WILLIAM MOOTZ, Louisville *Courier-Journal*: "Any critic who sits at a desk far from New York, as I do, knows how bewildered the public generally is about how to get tickets for New York plays. He knows, because he spends too much of his time acting as a clearinghouse. I found that writing to the box office as far in advance as possible was the best way. I continue to advise people to do this, giving them the theater addresses of the shows they want to see, and explaining the bit about the self-addressed envelope and the check. I know this sounds elementary, but it doesn't to the guy who's planning his first trip to New York. A lot of people from this area, however, turn pale at the thought of so many letters and so much advance planning, and simply place themselves in the hands of a travel agent. Such an agent has various packages a client can buy—four nights in Gotham, the Rockettes at Radio City, a ticket to *Hello, Dolly!* and a smashing night out at the Latin Quarter. The idea of a central ticket house where a visitor could shop for shows and buy better packages than those offered by travel agents is surely a good one. I know I would be happy if

(*Continued on page* 56)

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Mission to the East

A TRIP TO the Far East in the company of the Vice President, covering four countries in seven days, is bound to be regarded more as a demonstration of jet-age magic than as an opportunity to make observations in depth or to develop seasoned conclusions. Even so, there was an opportunity to develop spot impressions, some of which may have validity despite the brevity of the exposure.

The main purpose of the trip was to participate in the inauguration ceremonies of the sixth President of the Philippines, Ferdinand Marcos. However, the flexibility of schedule and speed provided by a Presidential jet plane also made it possible to visit the capitals of Japan, Formosa, and South Korea, where the Vice President could speak directly to Asian leaders about aspects of our foreign policy that were unclear or had caused concern to them, and where he could also learn at first hand about Asian policies that might not always have been clear to us.

In the Philippines, the big story was the obvious one. Despite political, social, and economic upheaval, the people of the Philippines have succeeded once again in achieving that most difficult of all political undertakings, the constitutional and nonviolent transfer of political power from one group of men to another. The historic significance of this achievement may not have been apparent in the festivities themselves, but it was the one point most emphasized in the conversations of the delegates.

President Marcos, personable and vigorous, gave an impression of being even younger than his forty-eight years. In his inaugural address, he made no attempt to conceal from his countrymen or from the delegates from all over the world the extreme domestic crisis in which his nation now finds itself. He spoke of the prevalence of smuggling, resulting in massive tax evasion; of graft and political corruption that undermined the integrity of government; of virulent crime and violence; of the widening contrast between poverty and special privilege; of unbelievable housing congestion; and of inequitable prices and wages. An estimated 200,000 people in the stadium and inaugural grounds hailed the President's blistering account of the weaknesses and injustices that had to be overcome; then they sent up a thunderous cheer when he called on each individual to be a national hero in making the sacrifices essential to the correction of what was wrong.

A major problem in addition to those enumerated by President Marcos concerns the exodus of skilled persons. The Filipino people are education-minded. It is doubtful that any other Asian city has as many colleges and training institutions as Manila. But the Philippines don't get the full benefit of their educated citizens. Thousands of doctors, surgeons, dentists, scientists, technicians, and engineers who receive their degrees in Philippine schools take off after graduation for Western nations where fees or salaries are much higher. So the Philippines are starved for the kind of manpower they produce in such abundance.

To a lesser extent, the same problem was apparent in South Korea. A large number of college graduates, especially women, are unable to find employment that is appropriate to their skills. Hence it is not surprising to meet women lawyers or scientists who are employed as domestic servants.

Outwardly, Seoul seemed sturdy and active. This was the first time I had seen the city since the Korean War in 1951. At that time the city had been badly battered. A human tide of refugees had flooded into Seoul; everything seemed to be spewing about. I had to rub my eyes when I saw Seoul on New Year's Day, 1966. It had been completely rebuilt. Like Hiroshima today, the new Seoul has wide thoroughfares and open areas that contrast with its many new public and business structures. Seoul was busy and productive; the economic factors have been increasingly favorable.

We flew from Seoul by helicopter to the demarcation zone dividing North Korea from South Korea. Here were the grim reminders that the large-scale fighting of 1950-53 may have ended but the peace has yet to be achieved. A narrow strip of a few miles is all that separates fully equipped armies all primed for battle. The United States maintains some 25,000 soldiers near the battlefront. Estimates of the size of the South Korean army on or near the demarcation zone run up to 200,000 men.

One of the striking statistics about the ROK (Republic of Korea) Army is that the cost of feeding a single soldier is twenty-one cents a day. Soldier's pay has recently been doubled; is it now about $1.10 per month.

Driving back into Seoul after the visit to the front, we saw thousands of citizens lining the streets in order to pay tribute to Vice President Humphrey. Newspapers had not been published for two days because of the extended holiday, so there had been no announcement about the route that would be taken by the Vice President or the time. Yet people in large numbers materialized out of nowhere to applaud and cheer. Several times the Vice President halted the motorcade and, to the consternation of the security officials, went among the people, sometimes losing himself in the crowd. At one point an enthusiastic Korean grabbed the Vice President and embraced him.

Whether intended for the Vice President personally or symbolically, the warm response of the Koreans was unmistakable and encouraging.

The stopover in Taipei lasted only a few hours, most of which were spent by the Vice President in consultation with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his staff. Following the meeting, there was speculation by some newsmen that the

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Generalissimo had tried to persuade Mr. Humphrey that the time was propitious for American military action on the southern fringe of Communist China. Whether or not such speculation was accurate, it is a fact that Mr. Humphrey was completely unambiguous in stating to the Generalissimo that the United States had limited objectives in Indochina and that, while it would resist the spread of outside force in that area, it had no intention of using its own force beyond that commitment.

• • •

What was the significance of the trip as a whole? Understandably, press and public, especially in the United States, were less interested in the main ceremonial purpose of the trip than in the connection it might have with what was going on in Vietnam. Yet an important symbolic purpose was served quite apart from the Philippine inauguration and the opportunity to eliminate misunderstandings about our purposes in Southeast Asia. The Vice President's mission offered dramatic proof to the peoples of Asia and Africa that the United States was paying high tribute to the emergence of once-colonial nations into the community of nations. The Vice President was able to demonstrate American awareness that the most important revolution of the twentieth century is the revolution in which all peoples now stand as equals.

This is not to say that the fact of Vietnam was not in the forefront of the consciousness of the Vice President during the trip. On the second day of the visit to Manila, most of the members of the party flew up to the Clark Air Field Base Evacuation Hospital, where they visited with wounded American soldiers who had just been flown in from Vietnam. If the war in Vietnam had been an abstraction before, it became a shattering reality on the hospital cots at Clark Air Base. The absence of bitterness among the wounded men, even among those who are now permanently disabled, produced much comment among the visitors. Even more significant, of course, than the mood of the men in the hospital is the fact that they were there.

For Vietnam is not just an overheated political arena; it is now a massive meat-grinder, chewing up large numbers of human beings, Vietnamese and Americans, wrecking homes and fields, and making a shambles out of the lives of those who have to find some way to carry on. Even worse, unless there is a dramatic breakthrough soon, leading to effective negotiations, the war may spiral crazily upward, involving not only more casualties and more ravaged lands but the ghastly and real danger of direct confrontation with Communist China.

The question, therefore, is what happens if the attempt to bring about negotiations with Hanoi should fail. Are there no other measures apart from negotiations that could have the effect of slowing down the war and eventually of halting it? Because of Chinese pressure or the fear of it, Hanoi may not be able to make the sweeping decisions that have to go into negotiations. But Hanoi has already demonstrated, as in the case of a cease-fire over Christmas and the Buddhist holidays, that it is capable of entering into spot agreements. It is in this general direction, therefore, that further progress might usefully be pursued. A unilateral de-escalation measure taken by one side, if followed by a similar measure by the other side, could lead to additional initiatives and responses, the sum total of which could arrest the danger of an uncontrolled situation even if it doesn't produce a tidy and comprehensive peace agreement.

Even such limited measures, however, must take place in an atmosphere of credibility. There must be no doubt that our basic purpose is to end the war and not to extend it, and that our only aim is to create the conditions of security and stability in South Vietnam that will enable us to withdraw.

Judging from recent press comments, not only in Hanoi but at home and indeed throughout the world, the fact of such a basic purpose is not yet clearly understood. The mission of Vice President Humphrey to the Far East and the missions of Ambassador W. Averell Harriman and Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg to key world centers are parts of a determined attempt to make that purpose clear and credible. Yet Hanoi has already denounced these measures as camouflage for plans to enlarge and intensify the war. And some American observers have expressed severe skepticism; the term "phony" has even been applied.

Such a downgrading of the peace initiatives, I believe, is a serious error. I can testify that the Vice President, in his talks with Asian leaders, was energetic and precise in conveying the idea that the United States has limited objectives in the Vietnam war. As indicated above, some Asian leaders are not opposed to an extension of American force even north of North Vietnam. It was important, therefore, for the Vice President to correct misconceptions. I had the impression he did a good job in this respect.

The meeting with President Lyndon B. Johnson immediately following our return from the Far East provided specific evidence that the current peace initiatives are not a "Madison Avenue sales pitch," as one critic termed it, but a genuine effort to start the dialogue that could keep the war from getting out of hand. After listening to the Vice President's report, the President said that a way had to be found of convincing all parties that the United States was absolutely sincere in its desire to bring about effective negotiations for the purpose of ending the Vietnam war.

As this page has tried to emphasize many times, there is room and need for a searching national debate on Vietnam. But that debate will be more fruitful if the President's critics accept the fact that the President is just as eager as they are to see negotiations materialize and to have the war come to an end. Among the relevant questions to be debated are the kind of war we are fighting, the nature of possible negotiations, the role of the United Nations in enforcing or monitoring any settlement, and the kind of rehabilitation program that is essential for Vietnam, both North and South, following the termination of hostilities. —N.C.

Ode on a Plastic Stapes

for Dr. Rufus C. Morrow, surgeon

By Chad Walsh

WHAT God hath joined together man has put
Asunder. The stapes of my middle ear
Rests in some surgical kitchen midden.
Good riddance to an otosclerotic pest.
And welcome to the vibrant plastic guest
That shivers at each noise to let me hear.

What would the theologians make of this?
The bone God gave me petered out and failed.
But God made people, too. One of them sawed
A dead bone off and put a new one in.
I hear now through a storebought plastic pin.
Where God's hand shook, his creature's skill availed.

Dig where they bury me and you will find
A skeleton of bone perfected in plastic.
Gleam down the buried years, synthetic bone,
Await the judgment of the Resurrection,
The shining glory or the sharp correction
When calendars and clocks read chiliastic.

Will my old stapes rise, expel my plastic?
Do I own or do I merely borrow?
God is no divorce court judge. What man
Hath joined together, he will not put asunder.
Praise God who made the man who wrought this wonder,
Praise God, give thanks tomorrow and tomorrow.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Why We're There

YOUR DECEMBER 18 ISSUE, featuring the Vietnam debate, was magnificent. Leo Cherne, in one penetrating, comprehensive article, demolished the critics of our stand there. Sanford Gottlieb's informative article only sustained, not contradicted, Mr. Cherne's masterly analysis. Henry Steele Commager, on the other hand, took up a lot of space beating a dead horse. Only Army brass and a few fatheads deny the right of dissent. The issue is not the right of dissent but the fatuity of it. Commager did not address himself to the latter at all. It is just as well, since Cherne would have torn him to shreds.

HUGH RUSSELL FRASER.

Atlanta, Ga.

THANK YOU for the Vietnam debate. Leo Cherne has told why we can't withdraw in the clearest terms I have yet read.

PHYLLIS S. WILSON.

Sunnyvale, Calif.

MR. COMMAGER mentions the old South, the Nazis, and the Afrikaners as examples of silencers of dissent. But he neglects to mention three other notorious silencers of dissent—the Vietcong, Hanoi, and Peking.

ERROL THOMPSON.

Washington, D.C.

Indian Affairs

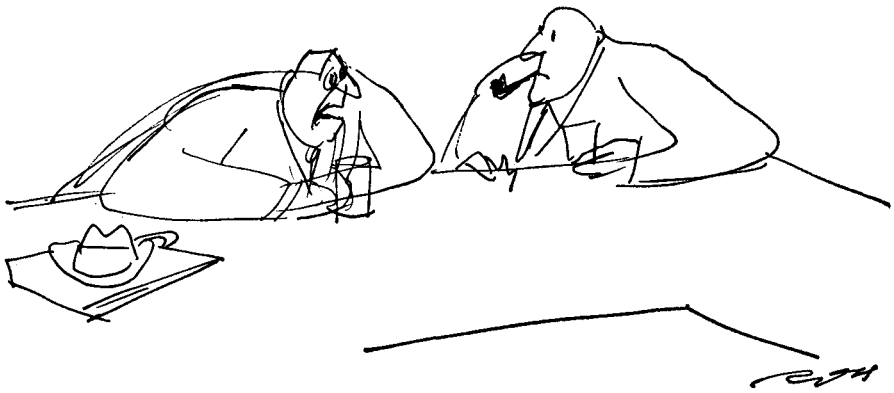
BILOINE W. YOUNG struck a solid blow for freedom of the American Indian in her article of December 11. In 1955, when our school board took possession of a new $1,000,000 public elementary school at Ganado, officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs assured us this was a first step in closing the Bureau schools in our district. Subsequently, instead of the three segregated boarding elementary schools being closed, they were completely rebuilt at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars. Two similar schools just across our district lines were rebuilt at a cost of several million dollars. Six years ago when the public school became overcrowded, the district requested that two BIA schools be turned over to District 19 to be operated as public schools. This was turned down cold.

Currently a new BIA segregated boarding school in District 19 is nearing completion with a capacity for 1,000 boarding students. This is reputed to have cost taxpayers some $3,500,000. Plans are also maturing for a large BIA boarding vocational high school just six miles from the new public high school on a paved road. . . . All this while there are 2,500 empty seats in schools serving Navajo children!

ARTHUR W. DODD,
Clerk, Ganado Public School Board.

Ganado, Ariz.

WHILE THERE IS no doubt that a greater awareness of the problems of American Indians is needed, an article like Biloine W. Young's accomplishes extremely little.



"I have enemies I hardly know."

Although I am sure partisan economics did not enter into her concern, it ought to be pointed out that at least a part of the opposition of school officials to separate Bureau of Indian Affairs schools is based on the large amount of federal money that comes to school systems having Indian students. Not only does the BIA give the school district over $200 per Indian child each year to the host school, over and above a per student contribution from the state, but capital funds for school construction have made many districts in New Mexico able to build fine new schools that they could not have built by themselves. As Dick Gregory has said, the color of integration is green; well, the color of segregation, at least, to many New Mexico school systems, is red.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs undoubtedly is an entrenched bureaucracy and liable for criticism as such. Most of us who have worked long years with various Indian groups are aware of the problems the BIA has and creates. But "to set him free" has often meant letting the Indian be exploited by a social and economic system he is not able to cope with. "Termination," the end of guardianship by the federal government, is a dirty word to most Indians, for there have been too many examples of tribes losing almost everything in the process. Even given the inertia of a federal bureaucracy of some age, it would be unfair to say that the BIA is not aware of need for such constructive programs as Mrs. Young demands. Let her look to the failure of the Indian Relocation Program, begun a decade ago. The fact is that not too many Indians want to move away from their homes and homelands into the strangeness and complexities of metropolitan areas.

THOMAS J. MALONEY,
Assistant Professor of Sociology,
New Mexico Highlands University.

Las Vegas, N.M.

THERE IS a saying on the Navajo reservation, "He has been here six weeks, so he is going to write a book." Mrs. Young's article exemplifies this; she has collected some quotations to bolster her superficial view of the Indian situation.

It is too bad that someone does not devote as much time and research to the great advances that have been made and the many difficulties encountered in making them. I refer not only to political situations, but also to the resistant attitude of the Indians themselves. I have spent twenty years as an employee of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Public Health Service (Indian Division), and the Navajo Tribe, hence feel less qualified than Mrs. Young to write a book.

EDITHA L. WATSON.

Mentmore, N.M.

Always on Sunday

HOLLIS ALPERT'S ARTICLE "Happiness Is a Film-Maker in London" in your issue of December 25 was evocative (that's a word I learned from critics). I think it was the first time I had ever seen printed reference to the Sunday-morning show-business softball game in London, the oldest established floating game, dating back probably to Shakespeare and Marlowe playing rounders in the same field. All I can add is that during my year there we had better players, including producer-writer-director Norman Panama at first base; producer James Harris (*Lolita*) as a truly superlative shortstop; playwright Neill Simon (*Barefoot in the Park, The Odd Couple*) at second base; Frank Tarloff (co-author of *Father Goose*) as pitcher; and yours truly in centerfield, evoking no memories whatsoever of Joe DiMaggio or Willie Mays.

STAN MARGULIES.*

Burbank, Calif.

The Writing on the Wall

HAS ANYONE pointed out to you the translation of the Hindi writing on the wall behind the worshipper in Benares, India, who is the subject of the photograph that won a grand prize in your 1965 photo contest [*SR*, Jan. 1]? A free translation is as follows: First line, "Be careful for thieves." Second line, "Be careful." Third line, "Watch your belongings."

J. D. GRABER.

Elkhart, Ind.

*Producer of *Those Magnificent Men in Their Flying Machines.*

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46 Letters to the Book Review Editor

WHEN Truman Capote's *Selected Writings* was published in 1963, I realized that there were two Capotes: the author of delicate, often exquisite, sometimes sentimental stories about children, and the shrewd, alert, sophisticated reporter of events in the "real" world. It was known at that time that he had been at work for some years on what Mark Schorer called "the recreation of a brutal Kansas murder and its consequences," and I was curious to see what he would make of his project. As everyone knows by now, at least in one sense he made a good deal, for *In Cold Blood* (Random House, $5.95) was famous long before its publication date.

On November 15, 1959, Herbert Clutter, a prosperous Kansas farmer, his wife, a daughter, and a son were murdered in a peculiarly brutal fashion and for no discernible reason. On December 30, two young men, Richard Hickock and Perry Smith, were arrested in Las Vegas and charged with the crime. They were tried and found guilty, but a series of appeals postponed the execution of sentence until April 14, 1965, when they were hanged.

Once, when I asked a member of the *New Yorker* staff what was the secret of the success of *New Yorker* profiles and special articles, he said, "footwork." Of all the diligent researchers who have written for the magazine, none, I suspect, has worked his feet harder than Capote or has made his footwork count for more. In a brief introduction he states, "All the material in this book not derived from my own observation is the result of interviews with the persons directly concerned, more often than not numerous interviews conducted over a considerable period of time." When one finds him not only reporting conversations he could not have overheard but actually telling what was going on in the mind of this person or that, one wonders whether his statement is literally true. But in the end, as one understands the nature of his sources and the method by which he has used them, one sees that he means exactly what he says. Although the testimony of eye-witnesses, as anyone knows who has ever sat on a jury, is never quite dependable, Capote, by an elaborate process of checking and cross-checking, has probably come as close to the facts of his case as is humanly possible.

When I look at the pictures of Capote that recently appeared in *Vogue*—this rather precious middle-aged man, with his poses and gestures, his "*very* dark green Jaguar XKE," his collection of French glass paperweights, his collection of hats, "his extraordinarily worldly life"—I wonder what the people of Finney County, Kansas, thought about the inquisitive stranger in their midst. But evidence abounds that, whatever they thought, they talked to him, and it seems to me, reading between the lines, that many of them must have come to like him.

However, it is not the gathering of data that counts, impressive as that is, but the organization of this mass of material. If I say that the book is unmistakably the work of a novelist, or at least of a careful student of the novel, I am not suggesting that there is any of the easy fictionalizing so common in certain sorts of journalism. On the contrary, Capote has scrupulously avoided that sort of inventiveness. His art lies in telling his story in the way that, as Henry James would say, will do most for it. He speaks of the book as a "nonfiction novel"; if he means simply that there are few novels that have been more carefully constructed, I have no quarrel with the term.

He begins by setting the stage: "The village of Holcomb stands on the high wheat plains of western Kansas, a lonesome area that other Kansans call 'out there.'" He goes on: "Until one morning of mid-November of 1959, few Americans—in fact, few Kansans—had ever heard of Holcomb. Like the waters of the river, like the motorists on the highway, and like the yellow trains streaking down the Santa Fe tracks, drama, in the shape of exceptional happenings, had never stopped there."

Capote begins by detailing the events of that fateful weekend, alternately describing the doings of the Clutter family and the actions of the young criminals. Herbert Clutter, his ailing wife, his uncommonly attractive and gifted daughter Nancy, and the manly young Kenyon go about their usual affairs. Meanwhile, two men, Perry and Dick, who had been cellmates in the Kansas State Penitentiary, have met near Kansas City and begun the execution of the plan they have hatched. Moving back and forth, Capote makes the most of the contrast: this almost (but not quite) perfect American family and the pair of aimless delinquents.

The characterization of Perry and Dick is subtle, for Capote, drawing on their testimony after their arrest and presumably on his conversations with them, lets us know what, at this point, each

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thought of the other. He tells us a little about the background of each, but not enough to sound like a case history. He brings the couple to the lane leading to the Clutter home, then leaps abruptly to the discovery of the four corpses.

When he has an effective witness, Capote makes use of him. Larry Hendricks, a young teacher, tells what he saw in the house. He concludes: "And seeing the dog—somehow that made me *feel* again. I'd been too dazed, too numb, to feel the full viciousness of it. The suffering. The horror. They were dead. A whole family. Gentle, kindly people, people *I* knew—*murdered*. You had to believe it, because it was really true." The shock spreads through the community, and Capote, who was on the spot and talking with people only a few days after the crime, describes the consequences.

But his principal concern now is the detection of the criminals, and this process we see largely through the eyes of "a lean and handsome fourth-generation Kansan of forty-seven named Alvin Adams Dewey," who was the agent of the Kansas Bureau of Investigation in nearby Garden City. Handsome though he may have been, Dewey was not much like the detectives of fiction and television. Following him and his numerous assistants in their search, we see him as persistent, systematic, and rather dull. "We must keep going," he tells his team, "till we know the Clutters better than they ever knew themselves." Meanwhile, in alternating chapters, Capote has taken the young murderers into Mexico and has told us much more about them, especially Perry, partly by means of letters and other documents that were brought into the case later on.

One advantage the reporter has over the novelist is that he does not have to worry about probability. (It is a fact, amazing though irrelevant, that Herbert Clutter took out $40,000 in life insurance, with double indemnity, the day before he was killed.) The first significant clue comes to the investigators in a way that one would have to smile at if he read about it in a mystery story. And the case against the boys is clinched by a coincidence of the most outrageous kind—as one of the detectives gloatingly points out.

The high point in the book is Perry's confession, for now we know how the murders were committed, but the trial and the appeals are still to come. The trial was not particularly dramatic, and Capote does not try to make it seem so. More exciting is his account of the condemned men in Death Row at Leavenworth, in which, it is to be presumed, he is drawing on personal observation. He tells about the other inhabitants of what the prisoners called "the Corner," and, though moving rapidly through the years, gives us some sense of what Perry and Dick were feeling. (Among his tasks of preparation, Capote appears to have made a study of relevant aspects of criminal law.)

When there is a spectacular event, most of us are curious about what "really" happened, and there is always some sensational journalist who will give us, in his meretricious way, what purports to be the inside story. Capote, with no cheapness, has given us what comes close to being the whole story, and it is fascinating. If Dreiser had done the same sort of thing with the Grace Brown-Chester Gillette case, had limited himself to ascertainable facts, *An American Tragedy* might have been a better book. (I have always felt that Roberta's letters, which reproduce almost verbatim the letters of Grace Brown, are the best things in the novel.)

Capote's first aim was to show the effect of a gratuitous crime, and in this, thanks to his indefatigable interviewing, he was highly successful. When he asked a schoolteacher why the people of the town were so terrified, she replied: "Feeling wouldn't run half so high if this had happened to anyone *except* the Clutters. Anyone *less* admired. Prosperous. Secure. But that family represented everything people hereabouts really value and respect, and that such a thing could happen to them—well, it's like being told there is no God. It makes life seem pointless." Another reason for fear, as Capote goes on to say, "was that this hitherto peaceful congregation of neighbors and old friends had suddenly to endure the unique experience of distrusting each other."

Why did the boys do it? Capote is careful to offer no personal analysis of their motives. He gives the facts, and he prints several reports by psychiatrists, but the reader is left to draw his own conclusions.

The book is written with extraordinary skill. Many conversations are reported and, in essence I am sure, accurately reported, but Capote has not inflicted on his readers exact reproductions of the way people talk; he gives the effect of reality, and that is enough. He advantageously manipulates the point of view: Mrs. Dewey, for example, tells how her husband behaved when he heard that the boys had been apprehended, and we see Perry in jail through the eyes of the undersheriff's wife. The style is direct and straightforward, but Capote does not hesitate to use effective images: "Like a lizard at siesta," "like a peacock trapped in a turkey pen," "some unkind cupid aiming envenomed arrows." His taste almost never falters, but I am not happy about "Hickock's lips writhed as he whispered atrocious words." And the ending, surprisingly, is a touch on the sentimental side.

Some persons who read *In Cold Blood* in *The New Yorker* complained that there were too many details. Perhaps they wouldn't have felt this if they had waited for the book; I, at least, find it wearying to follow any long piece of writing—and the installments were very long—through the back pages of a magazine. I believe that at almost every point Capote was using the facts he had so painstakingly gathered to make exactly the impression he wanted to make. His success will give ammunition to those who are pleading the claims of journalism as against those of fiction, and that's all right. I will point out, however, that, although this is a very, very good book, *Crime and Punishment* is a great one.

—Granville Hicks.

The Author: "A dozen oysters," Mr. Capote told the waiter. "The little ones. Those big old ones get too fat."

His voice is high-pitched, but pleasant on the ear. It glides and swoops through the upper registers like some tissue-thin kite at the whim of a breeze. The voice is the only suggestion left of the slender man-child of twenty-three who posed recumbent on a couch, blond hair drooping on his forehead, for the dust jacket of his first novel, *Other Voices, Other Rooms*. At forty-one Truman Capote's short frame has thickened out as if to compensate for the hair, which has thinned and moved back. The blue eyes look out from behind brown horn rims. There is warmth in the eyes, compassion, understanding—and, if you look closely, somewhere far back there is steel.

"That picture," he said. "It was part of my complete naïveté." He pronounces it nah-vit-tay, an echo of his New Orleans childhood. "A friend took the picture. I had about nine or ten pictures. I didn't think anything about the picture, and when the publishers said, well, let's have a picture on the jacket of the book, I just sent all the pictures I had. I think it was general naïveté, period. There was nothing calculated about it at all. But when people read the book, and realized what the theme was, and coupled that with the picture, I mean the whole thing took on a kind of *outré* peculiar quality that it was never meant to have had. I mean, I could have had a completely simple straightforward picture, or not any at all. I've almost never had a picture on a book since then."

There is no author's photograph on the jacket of *In Cold Blood*, his ninth book (if one counts *Selected Writings*, made up from his other works). *In Cold Blood*, the meticulously detailed factual account of a small-town Kansas

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murder from the events preceding the crime through the execution of the murderers, was a guaranteed success, financially speaking, months prior to its publication. *The New Yorker* printed the novel in four consecutive issues and is rumored to have paid $70,000 for the privilege. Also rumored is the $700,000 paid by New American Library for the paperback rights; the motion picture rights have gone to Columbia Pictures in a near-million-dollar deal, and the work is the February selection of the Book-of-the-Month Club, another whopping source of author money. Whatever the hard facts and figures pertinent to *In Cold Blood* are, Truman Capote has worked hard and long—five years—for his reward.

"Well, for two years I had been looking for the subject to do this nonfiction novel about, and I had two or three that I had evolved one way or the other, and had done just a certain amount of work, when, one day, it suddenly occurred to me that a crime might be an excellent subject to make my big experiment with. *In Cold Blood*, you know, is what I call a nonfiction novel. It's a peculiar sort of hybrid form. I think it's a great unexplored art form.

"I wrote what I called a short comic nonfiction novel, *The Muses Are Heard*. About the people going to Russia. And then I got this idea of doing a really serious big work—it would be precisely like a novel, with a single difference: every word of it would be true from beginning to end. I called this, in my mind, a nonfiction novel.

"To get back, once I had decided on the possibility of a crime—and I am not interested in crime per se; I hate violence—I would half-consciously, when looking through the papers, always notice any item that had a reference to a crime. Well, one day in November 1959 I was thumbing through the *New York Times* and I saw this little headline, just a few paragraphs about this case. It was sort of as though one had been sitting for a long time watching for a certain kind of bird—if you were a bird-watcher—to come into view, and there it was. Almost instantaneously I thought, well, this is maybe exactly what I want to do, because I don't know anything about that part of the world. I've never been to Kansas, much less western Kansas. It all seems fresh to me. I'll go without any prejudices. And so I went.

"The book wasn't something reconstructed from some great distance. I did it right along as it was happening. I lived the whole thing. The whole investigation of the case, the capture of the boys, the trial, all of the years on Death Row. All I really had to reconstruct, in an historical way, was the last days of the Clutter family's lives. It's not so awfully difficult to do—I was there three days after the murder, and I could talk to everybody who had seen the family.

—Rudy Valenzuela.

Truman Capote: "I lived the whole thing."

"But there was a tremendous amount of research. All those endless interviews with all of those people, and I traveled all over the country and to all of the places that appear in the book, all those motels where the boys stayed, all those sordid motels and hotels in Acapulco and Miami. And I wrote 6,000 pages of notes before I ever sat down to write the book.

"I only write in longhand. Six thousand pages of interviews. Then I typed them, all by myself. Of course, Harper Lee helped me with the research the first two months. She went out to Kansas with me as my friend—we grew up together—and assistant. You know, I didn't exactly want to arrive out there all by myself, not knowing what I was walking into with the town in the grips of this immense murder case. A little town like that. So Harper Lee very kindly said she would go along for company, and then she did a lot of research and some special sort of interviews. At the time she had just finished her book, *To Kill a Mockingbird*, and it hadn't come out yet.

"Five years is a long time, you know, and I had to do so much more than research. I used to have to write sometimes up to ten letters a day to people just in connection with tiny little details. To give you an example, you know in the last part of the book where the notes appear that Hickock and Smith wrote to the psychiatrist at the time of the trial?

"Well, Hickock and Smith, who were very very good friends of mine (I mean became very close friends, very very close intimates in every conceivable way), would have gladly given me the things they wrote. They tried to reproduce them for me, but they couldn't, and it took me two years of constantly writing to Dr. Johnson before he finally gave me these things that they had actually written. That's just a small example. I used to have a chart up on the board of people I'd written to, things to be done, people who have answered, who haven't answered—the most minute little details—I would never do it again. I mean, if I had known what that book was going to cost in every conceivable way, emotionally, I never would have started it, and I really mean that.

"You know, you mustn't read the book all in one wave. The last half is so terribly complex and complicated, and by that time you're too tired, just too tired. When anybody asks me about it, I say, well, read parts one and two, put it away for a day and then read the last two parts.

"Yes, I have a very detached attitude about work *vis-à-vis* myself. I think it's a very valuable quality to have if you want to do the work that I do. I feel detached, but that doesn't mean I don't feel moved. I always have this theory, that if you want to move someone else as an artist, you yourself must necessarily be deeply moved by what it is that you are writing, but you must keep exploiting that emotion in yourself over and over and over until you can become completely cold about it, or fairly cold, and then you write it, because from that area of detachment, you know exactly how to reproduce what it was that moved you about it originally."

The steel in his eyes now seemed closer to the surface. "If you've been training yourself since you were—let me see . . . I began to write so-called seriously certainly by the time I was fifteen, and I'd already been writing four years. That sounds silly, but the fact of the matter is, it wasn't. I saw every thing in literary or writing terms. I was a highly trained and accomplished writer by the time I was eighteen. All I had to do then was something to myself. As far as technical ability, I could write as well when I was eighteen as I can today. I mean technically. But I had to do something to myself. You see, I had to recreate myself."

The oysters had long been removed, the coffee had grown cold, and the last cigarette was butted. Truman Capote rose to say goodbye. "About *In Cold Blood*: after I had worked on it for three years, I almost abandoned it. I'd become so emotionally involved that it was really a question of personal survival, and I'm not kidding.

"I just couldn't bear the morbidity all the time. There's just so much you can give to art. Nevertheless I didn't abandon it. I went through the whole damn thing. I did everything very thoroughly, and in the end I simply reduced it down. I built an oak and reduced it to a seed."

—Haskel Frankel.

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Thinking Big

THERE are four million persons in this country whose vision is sufficiently impaired so that they cannot read books printed in standard ten-point type. An equal number from among the over-sixty-five population have "fading vision," which means that reading is difficult without a magnifying glass.

Until recently, publishers ignored these low-vision readers; then, about a year ago, a former Viking Press executive who had been rusticating in Vermont got to thinking about the visually handicapped, not as a problem group but in terms of a market for books. The result was Keith Jennison Books, a series of adult classics and semiclassics that are a pleasure to read even for the man with normal vision.

Like a good many new ideas in publishing, this one got started on a shoestring—a $17 shoestring, to be exact, which was the cost of printing a set of letterheads on which Jennison wrote to "all those who had a stake in this closed world." This meant chiefly libraries and schools. The replies were encouraging. Librarians reported that for years they have been hearing the complaint, especially from people over sixty-five, that "I can't read this type." School officials pointed out that at least one in every 500 pupils is unable to manage conventional size type, and that only a few textbook publishers take this fact into account. Supplementary reading material is, so to speak, a closed book for these young people, and any scheme that opened it would be welcome.

Jennison's next step was to get financial backing for what looked like a new publishing company. The more he researched the potential market, the bigger it got. There are millions of borderline cases who can manage ten-point type but not the eight-point that has become standard in a good many paperbacks. (Many classics, for example, are conveniently available only in paperback these days.) In addition, there are sufferers from Parkinson's disease and cerebral palsy for whom large print simply makes reading easier. Next—and this was an unexpected discovery that came only after the first list of books was published—a hard core of both young people and adult "illiterates" are afraid of books; for these, the primer-like appearance of large type serves as a bridge to conventional editions. (Conrad in the old leatherbound, small-type "sets" is formidable; but Conrad on an expansive 8½ x 11-inch page breathes excitement.) Finally, an incomputable number of 20/20 readers prefer a lap-size book because it's easier to hold and doesn't snap shut on their fingers.

Jennison's primary market, however, is made up of the partially-sighted reader, or the senior citizen who has given up books for shuffleboard. As one executive of the book production industry put it, publishers who encouraged "lifetime reading habits" and reading for a "richer, fuller life" did nothing to make such habits optically possible. True, Field Enterprises has a large-type edition of *The World Book Encyclopedia*; but what about the man who just wants a good mystery?

In developing a viable program for these people, Jennison was confronted with a threefold problem: (a) he had to decide to what extent he would cater to the lifetime habits, and how much to the rich, full life (his lists to date have been a delicate compromise, from Zane Grey and Rose Wilder Lane, providing the lighter moments, to Hawthorne, Conrad, and middlebrows like John Steinbeck); (b) he had to design a book that would lie flat once opened, since many readers are bedridden or otherwise disabled and would have to read without hands, and (c) he had to have money. Two hundred thousand dollars was pledged quickly enough, but before it was picked up the firm of Franklin Watts got interested in the idea and took Jennison into its operation. Watts, in turn, is a division of Grolier, Inc. Thus, as the type got bigger, so did the publisher.

Jennison picks his titles largely from the American Library Association's list of "double stars" (recent books that have been tagged as possible classics) and school lists of recommended reading. This gives him a basic library of about 400 titles, most of which he hopes to have in large type within a few years; fittingly, the first off the press was John F. Kennedy's *Profiles in Courage*. Others: *Ethan Frome*, *The Red Badge of Courage*, *Mama's Bank Account*, *The Yearling*. Jennison expects no trouble with the censors.

IN selecting his books he seeks out good originals to copy from; since the type is enlarged photographically, bad typography in ten-point is just that much worse in eighteen. He also tries to avoid italics ("they drive the visually handicapped out of their minds") and serif or other fussy typefaces that are hard to read. Finding the right combination hasn't been easy, because book designers, when they were turned loose on a classic, had a tendency to get fancy—on the theory, possibly, that a great book shouldn't look too much like last year's best seller. Another factor in achieving optimum readability was the elimination of glare, as well as the need for a high opacity paper to prevent any show-through; to take care of this, Jennison uses a heavy (fifty-lb.) offset paper which bears the appropriate name of Ruskin Opaque. All of this, plus a page size 25 per cent larger than the original edition, means that a Jennison book costs about $1 more than similar books that haven't been doctored, or $6.95 for most titles.

A *panache* has been added to the whole operation with the founding recently of a Large Type Book Society; by signing up for four selections a year, members save $2 a book. Even more important to many subscribers is that they are saving their eyes, and a surprising number of them are not visually handicapped so much as concerned about becoming so.

The large-type idea doesn't fill all the needs of the low-vision reader—selections are limited to books of proven popularity, and specialized or offbeat items aren't likely to be included. Yet the time may come when every publisher will find it profitable to run off a large-type counterpart to his most important new books. In any case, the trail has been blazed. —DAVID DEMPSEY.

FRASER YOUNG'S LITERARY CRYPT No. 1172

A cryptogram is writing in cipher. Every letter is part of a code that remains constant throughout the puzzle. Answer No. 1172 will be found in the next issue.

B TCL XK ILMS BL CRR'K QBS

IJ GBHXLR BLIFTCV CRR.

KBGNCM PNFMCV

Answer to Literary Crypt No. 1171

What is a weed? A plant whose virtues have not yet been discovered.

—EMERSON.

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Coexistence or Cooperation?

Beyond the Cold War, *by Marshall D. Shulman (Yale University Press. 111 pp. Hardbound, $3.75. Paperback, $1.25), concludes that our relations with the Soviet Union should be multidimensional so that we may oppose where necessary and collaborate where possible. William J. Thorbecke, former career diplomat and political scientist, wrote "A New Dimension in Political Thinking."*

By WILLIAM J. THORBECKE

MARSHALL D. SHULMAN's essay is a lucid account of American-Soviet relations and the considerations that favor a new look at the Cold War. In his analysis he takes pains to advance his arguments with impartiality, often offering his conclusions by implication rather than spelling them out. His cautious formulations are those of a man who is well aware of the fierce reactions to any disparagement of popular notions.

In his denunciation of Stalin's aggressive postwar policy Dr. Shulman raises the question of whether total Soviet domination over Eastern Europe could have been avoided. He thinks that the "indiscriminate enthusiasm" about Soviet wartime cooperation gave way to "indiscriminate hatred" not only because of the totalitarian nature of Communism, but also as a result of a feeling of guilt among many Americans over the fate of Poland and the other nations of Eastern Europe. "Had the . . . U.S. been more aware of history and less subject to superficial and blinding enthusiasms, there might have remained legitimate grounds for doubt whether a more open and trusting policy would not have moved the Soviet leadership to find its own self-interest in somewhat greater cooperation."

Today "the realization that modern large-scale war cannot be a continuation of politics . . . tends to create a certain détente . . . and a constraint on political action." In reviewing the elements that contributed to overcoming initial passions on both sides and permitted reason to prevail over fear, dogmatism, and the eroding power of slogans, Dr. Shulman shows perspicacity and psychological insight. Without going so far as to envisage a gradual convergence of the ideological opponents, he detects in the evolution of the Cold War an increasing sensitivity to the process of adaptation to the external environment which is often overlooked in the study of Soviet policy.

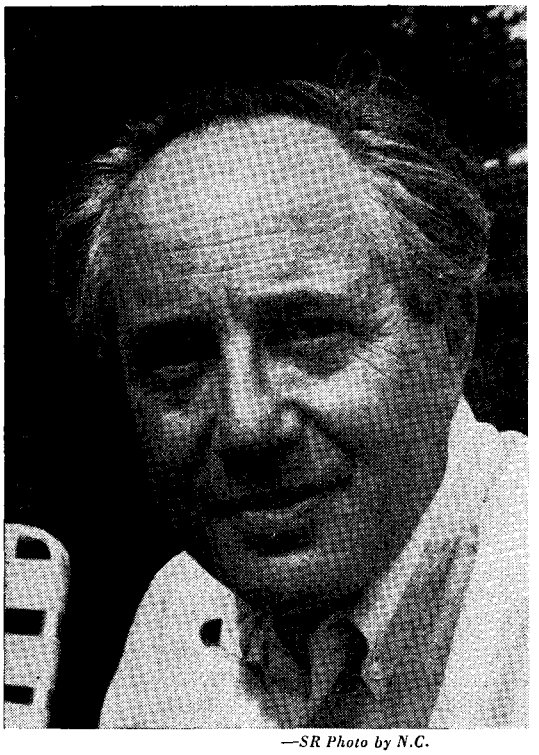
Dr. Shulman ascribes the present transformation of the Cold War primarily to modern military technology, which made nuclear war a losing proposition. He also mentions progress in communications and transportation, which enables both large and small nations to be heard and which "created schizotic confusion about the various levels of conflict that dominate the forefront of our consciousness." Then, too, the phenomenal growth of its industrial potential gave Europe greater prominence in international politics, leading to greater independence which has affected NATO. Europe's industrialization, moreover, widened the gap between herself and the underdeveloped areas "with possibilities for exacerbating future conflicts between these two parts of the world." Finally, the rapid decolonization in Asia and Africa caused an explosion of nationalism destined to dominate international politics for some time, and which simultaneously congests and complicates the political life of the United Nations. Faced with these various new elements, old habits of thought will have to be revised.

Transformations in the Soviet Union have, according to Dr. Shulman, a tentative character. He believes that Russian managers and liberals have remained attached to the system and the Party. In the opinion of this reviewer, however, the appeal to the personal initiative of managers and workers alike to catch up with the American economy introduced a ferment that cannot be eradicated.

THE author considers the future of Germany the key question. He apparently does not believe in the possibility of an accommodation between the two Germanies without a formal political solution. Here he differs with those who see in the growing autonomy of the satellites and their gradual economic and cultural orientation toward Western Europe an indication for a non-diplomatic solution.

The book deals little with the war in Vietnam, except to say that "if militancy produces gains for China, the pressures upon the Soviet leadership will be strengthened. However, in his summation Dr. Shulman makes recommendations, several of which contain suggestions for the Vietnamese problem. He advises being "firm in resisting political thrusts, prudent in the exercise of power, energetic in seeking safeguards to reduce the risk of war, and encouraging to processes of change . . . without regarding these lines of action . . . as either 'hard' or 'soft.'" International security is best served by aborting the crisis before it comes into being. We should not "fight fire with fire . . . because of the jungle ethics of an adversary." He does not go so far as to recommend using toward China the same tactics of firmness and persuasion that were so successful in the Cuban affair, but he writes that "even in the containment of Chinese power . . . the lesson of past experience with the Soviet Union would be lost if we did not understand and respond to the sources of conflict that go far beyond Communism."

Dr. Shulman climaxes his eloquent and thoughtful book with the serious appeal that the West should not range itself through ignorance against the forces of change.



—*SR Photo by N.C.*

Marshall D. Shulman—"eloquent and thoughtful."

THE FRENETIC and simplistic preoccupation with the Cold War . . . has long since shown how gravely it defeats the true American interests. The Cold War has changed its character not only because Soviet policy has been evolving in response to changes in the world environment, but because the . . . Western allies are becoming aware that anti-Communism is not an adequate response to the total situation in which we live.

—From "Beyond the Cold War."

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Born to Suffer and to Serve

Man as an End: A Defense of Humanism, *by Alberto Moravia, translated from the Italian by Bernard Wall (Farrar, Straus & Giroux. 254 pp. $5.50), collects eighteen essays written between 1941 and 1963 by the noted Italian novelist. Charles Simmons's first novel, "Powdered Eggs," won the 1964 Faulkner Award.*

By CHARLES SIMMONS

CONSIDER this man. He was conceived because his mother thought she should have a family. He was taught to behave and speak in a certain way, clothed and combed in a certain way because his parents fashioned him for social intercourse. He was sent to a nonsectarian school, where he was educated to become a responsible citizen. Afternoons he received religious training, which instructed him to serve God. When he finished his schooling he entered the army; there he killed and was almost killed for his country. After the army, he took a job with a corporation, whose purposes he pursued for forty years. During this time he dutifully voted, paid taxes, and participated in community activities. He also married and won bread for his family. In death he contributed to the economy by employing an undertaker's skill and consuming cemetery space.

This man was a means and never an end. At no time did the forces of civilization conspire to serve the peculiar organism that evolutionary trial and error had thrust from the swamp. He was *allowed* certain satisfactions without which he would not have survived, *allowed* air, bread, sex, sleep, minimal creativity, but never more than was necessary.

Modified, but not diminished, this is the keeper of the German concentration camp, the dead soldier in the Ukrainian wheat field, the gray-faced postal clerk, and the ulcerous advertising copywriter. This is also the subject of the profound and singing "Man as an End," the title essay in a collection of pieces by Alberto Moravia, who by old deaths and young dearths is the greatest living novelist.

"Why am I following you, sir? I don't know exactly—you must have a great deal of personal magnetism."

Moravia begins his visionary disquisition with Machiavelli, our century's true symbol. Machiavellianism always existed, but it took the peculiar conjunction of sixteenth-century Italian city-state politics and the exquisite mind of Machiavelli, a man exhausted in all passions but political passion, to formulate politics as technique and provide it with a name. *The Prince*, a handbook for rulers, revealed principles which today, through cancerous extension, apply to all interpersonal relations.

"Man as an End" was written immediately after World War II, during which Italy first played contemned host and frightened partner to the human machines out of Germany, and then smiling servant to the conquering Allies. In both roles there was a degrading sense among Italians of being manipulated. Moravia, taken as he was with a quasi-religious vision, did not discuss these immediate circumstances, though they informed his historically lengthened and psychologically deepened view of the suicidal spasm the world had just experienced. Instead, he talked about the two ways in which a conquistador might build a road through conquered land—by implementing an abstract idea and thereby destroying lives and villages, or by responding to the formations of nature and proceeding organically.

Moravia shows that reason is the first instrument of madmen, in that violations of the sanctity of man are always prosecuted rationally: the brothel-keeper in selling the bodies of women and the head of state in committing his nation's youth to war act with equal and perfect rationality. Then he explains that although man today is being used as a means, like a pig for pork or a tree for lumber, a residue remains from the consumption of man. This residue, which differentiates man from other objects in the machinery of the universe, is his sense of the absurdity practiced upon him. That slight consciousness of wrongness, which all art forms today are frantically amplifying, will be our lifeline back to humanness.

I can speak only for myself in saying that this one essay extends the verbose despair of Existentialism into hope, reduces to availably psychological terms the arguments of the new Protestant theology, and finally provides an alternative to men of good will who might otherwise paint themselves into the corner of Marxism.

The other seventeen essays in this collection deal with problems of art, and, as by the action of an adjunctive heart, are filled with greater life by this central piece.

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Social Ideal, Political Reality

***The Society of Man**, by Louis J. Halle (Harper & Row. 208 pp. $4.95), explores the conflict between concept and reality in international politics and the role of statesmanship in mediating between them. Arthur N. Holcombe is professor of the science of government, emeritus, at Harvard University.*

By ARTHUR N. HOLCOMBE

LIKE all knowledgeable and thoughtful Americans, Louis J. Halle is greatly disturbed by the manifest contradiction between the traditional American image of a kindly and peace-loving old gentleman in the family of nations and the current picture of Uncle Sam as a pistol-toting, trigger-happy vigilante. The traditional image is faithfully reflected on all suitable occasions in high official praise of the purposes and principles of the United Nations. The current picture is solidly supported by recent operations in Santo Domingo and Vietnam.

Halle is concerned about a state of human society in which such a harsh contradiction can flourish, and about what this portends for the future. He writes at length of the inherent conflict between what he calls an orderly conceptual world and a chaotic existential world.

Man, regarded as a political animal, Halle contends, is the unhappy victim of this conflict between the ideal world he would like to think he lives in and the real world he is forced by circumstances to endure. Man strives to make the real world conform to his mental picture; he tries to reduce the strife by modifying the picture; an acceptable reconciliation between the two seems to be beyond his powers. Statesmanship, Halle argues, has to perform a mediating function between the two worlds. A superior formal education, he seems to fear, may disqualify a superior man for successful statesmanship by exalting too much the conceptual above the existential. Either our current systems of political education are fundamentally defective, he seems to conclude, or statesmanship is perversely restricted to so-called practical politicians.

Mr. Halle illustrates his argument by citing the plight of the dogmatic Marxist. Marx was inspired by the vision of a peaceful and happy world, in which inveterate class warfare would have ended in the inevitable victory of the masses, devoted to the management of a cooperative commonwealth unfalteringly pursuing the public interest. But the record of the years since Marx discloses an increasing gap between the Marxist conceptual world and the existential world. The rise of the urban middle classes in the advanced industrial states has pushed back into the less developed areas the various dictatorships operating in the name of the proletariat. The confusion of the dogmatic Marxists is convincingly demonstrated in the conflicting claims of the rival Marxist prophets.

THE goal of Mr. Halle's intriguing study is an exploration of the direction that society is taking in consequence of the reciprocal action between the conceptual and the existential worlds. He would like to believe that the mediation of competent statesmen will eventually end the conflict by establishing a rational universal order. But he does not venture to assert that the realization of this happy vision is inevitable. He is clear in his own mind that the concept of the nation-state is becoming obsolete. This kind of state, he vigorously contends, is rapidly losing the capacity for self-sufficiency that has enabled it to be largely independent of the rest of the world.

Mr. Halle does not doubt that the management of chaos will continue to be the preoccupation of practical statesmanship. But for how long he does not say. He does assert that "all the time, barring total disaster, we shall be moving toward a permanent worldwide organization of man." This seems to be an ideological reversion from the materialism of Marx through the obscure idealism of Hegel to the seminal Kantian philosophy of history. Bolder than Kant, Halle believes also that we shall be approaching "some ultimate order beyond our present imagining." But, like Kant, he leaves the more perfect demonstration of his hypothesis to the future.

The value of Halle's book, standing by itself, cannot be definitively appraised. It needs to be considered together with his earlier book, *Men and Nations*, in which he explored more thoroughly his underlying philosophy of history. His case for a rational successor to the moribund nation-state will not satisfy the methodical political scientist who will not follow a line of argument beyond the point where it is supported by observable and verifiable facts. It will appeal more strongly to the speculative thinker who craves an element of faith in his arsenal of ideas. From this point of view Halle's latest book is an outstanding contribution to the current battle between optimists and pessimists in the study of international politics.

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Whisper of Evil in a Roar of Drums

The Firebugs, *by Peter Faecke, translated from the German by Arnold J. Pomerans (Knopf. 141 pp. $3.95), and* ***The Sailor in the Bottle,*** *by Manfred Bieler, translated from the German by James Clark (Dutton. 221 pp. $4.50), introduce two first novelists from West and East Germany respectively. Joseph P. Bauke is associate professor of Germanic languages at Columbia.*

By JOSEPH P. BAUKE

EVER since Günter Grass burst upon the scene a few years ago, there has been a renewed interest in German literature. No new author of Grass's ability has been discovered, but the number of talented writers at work in present-day Germany is astonishing. Due to the impact of translations from practically every country in the world, the provincialism cultivated by the Nazis has been exorcised and the literary climate of West Germany today is not much different from that of other Western countries. The young authors, not bound by a tradition of their own, are a daring breed and bring to literature a passion for experimentation that threatens to turn the writer's studio into a laboratory for the creation of radically reformed prose.

Much of this new prose is self-conscious, faintly academic, and full of tricks that may work in the hands of master magicians but are rarely pulled off by apprentices. There are of course exceptions, and Peter Faecke's novel *The Firebugs* is one of them. Faecke, born in 1940, is a very young man for whom the country's Nazi past is a vague memory. He evokes the Hitler era in seemingly superficial fashion by alluding to the roar of the drums that filled the air then. Yet there is an awareness of evil, crime, and guilt in the pages of his novel that digs deeper than many more factual accounts.

The Firebugs is confusing reading at first sight. On the surface it is the story of a young man of high-school age at odds with his parents. A refugee from Silesia, he grows up in Western Germany, taken care of by a woman who is not his mother though she was married to the boy's father for a time. The father, it is gradually revealed, was determined to make up for his own insufficiencies by producing a race of men capable of living without ever having to show their credentials. But breeding supermen is not easily accomplished, since human nature is fickle and the times are as changeable as women.

Glonski, the father, leaves his first wife because she cannot bear him children, and he gladly gets rid of the second, a Frenchwoman, whose son is not pure-blooded at a time when blood alone matters. After the war Glonski starts all over in the new Germany as if nothing had happened. He builds a sawmill, just as he had done a decade or so ago in Silesia, and again produces a son who falls short of his expectations. Finally, as he is casting his eye on his son Pnip's girl friend, he dies in the flames of his sawmill, and there is every indication that his disinherited children are the arsonists. Darkly it is hinted that Glonski started out on his career by setting fire to the sawmills of his competitors. Is guilt, then, the only constant in life? And *The Firebugs* a parable about Germany in this century?

Faecke has broken up the story into so many aspects, both as to space and time, that a plot summary inevitably does violence to his theme. Guilt is not the only problem, for memory and its lapses, and the utter isolation of those closest to each other, add to the complexity of life's fabric. Perhaps the facts as such are of no interest at all to Faecke, who tries to capture what remains of them after memory has gone to work. There are few first novels, in German or any other language, that are as intellectually adventurous and hence as demanding as this. *The Firebugs* is a most difficult book, made more so by a translation that hits a new low in publishing. The number of distortions, inaccuracies, and outright mistakes is appalling. It is not easy to guess how a publisher who has done more for German authors than any other firm in this country can put his imprint on this slovenly translation by Arnold J. Pomerans.

Manfred Bieler, author of *The Sailor in the Bottle,* was luckier with his translator, James Clark; but his text is not nearly as original as Faecke's. Bieler, an East German, tells the story of the sailor Bonifaz who insists on remaining neutral during World War II. He is helped in his determination by a magic bottle that does for him what the tin drum did for Grass's puny drummer, only less of it.

Bieler's satire on contemporary life begins with a poetic flourish and details the adventures of Bonifaz with the Nazis, the invading Russians, and, above all, with women. There are scenes full of humor and imagination at first, but the latter part of the novel is a dreary satire on life in capitalist, revanchist and militarist West Germany, flagellated at the expense of the Germany beyond the Wall. One would have to hate the West Germans more than they deserve to be amused by this flat-footed diatribe. Whatever may be wrong in that country, politically or otherwise, Günter Grass, Heinrich Böll, and Hans Magnus Enzensberger are still its most effective critics, and better writers to boot.

Bieler's novel is the first by a young East German to appear in this country. One hesitates to judge it harshly, but it proves once again that East Germany is the one satellite country in which intellectual life has not yet entered the post-Stalinist phase.

Peter Faecke—"an awareness of guilt."

Coming February 19

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Evil in the Name of Good

***Torquemada,** by Howard Fast (Doubleday. 192 pp. $3.95), in which the Grand Inquisitor arrests a lifelong friend because of his Jewish ancestry, concerns itself with "the passions that lead men to do evil in the name of God." Emile Capouya's critiques of current fiction are a regular feature of Saturday Review.*

By EMILE CAPOUYA

HOWARD FAST is the author of a score of novels, and of that body of work I had formed an opinion on the strength of only one book, read long ago. The book in question was *Freedom Road*, a story of the Reconstruction period, told from a point of view so unusual fifteen years ago as to seem, if not unique, then at least idiosyncratic. Mr. Fast wrote sympathetically of the Southern Negroes' efforts toward self-emancipation after the Civil War; he gave lively and absorbing sketches of Negro leaders; more surprising still, he approved of the proceedings of Negro legislatures—presenting them in a tone that fitted the transactions of the Roman Republic rather than those of the squalid caucuses of Southern legend. I remember it as an excellent novel.

The Spanish inquisition, and the Grand Inquisitor himself, are the subjects of *Torquemada*, a brief, intense, and thoroughly disappointing novel. Prior Thomas de Torquemada has been the lifelong friend of a Spanish nobleman, Don Alvero de Rafel, and he is devoted to Don Alvero's pious wife, Maria, and his daughter, Catherine. Torquemada and Don Alvero are summoned to the court of Queen Isabella. Alvero is required to give his opinion of Columbus's proposal to reach the Indies by sailing west, and he favors it; Torquemada is offered the post of Grand Inquisitor of the realm, and he accepts. In a hysterical outburst King Ferdinand accuses Columbus of being both a Jew and a heretic, and demands that Torquemada deal with him. (The tradition that Columbus was a Jew Mr. Fast accepts without comment. Some grave scholarship and at least one vulgar rhyme support the hypothesis.) In the face of the royal incitement, Torquemada proves restrained and legalistic. He says there must be a formal accusation based on proofs before any inquisitorial action can be taken. Whereupon the King rails against that Spanish knight, Don Alvero, accusing him of Judaizing: "They are all Jews up there in Segovia."

Torquemada defends his friend, but the suggestion takes root in his mind. On their return to Segovia, the son-in-law-to-be of Don Alvero informs Torquemada that the Don wears a metal capsule on a chain about his neck, and within the capsule is a scroll that reads, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy might." Accordingly, Torquemada arrests his old friend and puts him to the question. The reader learns that Don Alvero's ancestors were indeed Jews—a distinction the Don shares with half the population—and that the memory is enough to keep him from degenerating into the bigotry of the day, sincere Catholic though he is. While he is being tortured, his young daughter makes her way to the synagogue, and perishes there when the building is burned by the Christian mob. Don Alvero's fate is determined in a manner that is unaccountable but not unconvincing, and the novel ends on a somber note that is scarcely lightened by our knowledge of subsequent history.

Mr. Fast is here confronting powerful themes: the passions that lead men to do evil in the name of God and the Good, the meaning of freedom of conscience. But the treatment is heavy-handed, rigid, portentous, abstract. Mr. Fast does not appear to be at home in the Spanish milieu. Small solecisms and inconsistencies suggest that he swotted up the subject rather than seized upon it with an artist's passion. The given names of Torquemada and the female characters are rendered in English, those of other male characters in Spanish. The name of the leading character, Don Alvero de Rafel, strikes my ear as possible but improbable. In art, impossibilities that are made to seem likely are much more effective than anomalous truths. We accept the seacoast of Bohemia when the poet is otherwise persuasive. In the case of *Torquemada*, Mr. Fast may have no more than the facts on his side.

The Innocent Years

***Lonely for the Future,** by James T. Farrell (Doubleday. 263 pp. $4.50), returns to the author's familiar locale of Chicago in the 1930s. Daniel Stern is the author of "Who Shall Live, Who Shall Die."*

By DANIEL STERN

IF HE would persist in his folly, it has been said, the fool would be wise. I am not saying James T. Farrell has been foolish in his persistent and repeated explorations of what is by now his own terrain. But persistent he certainly has been. And that in the face of continued critical and, in recent years, popular neglect. What is interesting in reading his new novel, *Lonely for the Future*, is to realize that with persistence has come distance. The magic of time has transformed Farrell into a historical novelist: his period, the Twenties and early Thirties; his place, Chicago. Now, as a profoundly probing recording angel of the social scene, as exemplified by the lower middle classes (Irish-Catholic variety), Farrell is not the American Balzac he would like to be. However, as a fairly accurate painter of the social and sexual agonies of the young of a more naïve time, he is quite good.

In the new book the locale and time are the same—the characters, Eddie Ryan, George Raymond, and Alec McGonigle, are various paradigms of what I would guess to have been Farrell's youth in Chicago. Eddie is all artistic yearnings; George, a hedonist of sorts; and Alec, ambition incarnate. In the course of their experiences together in old Chicago, particularly at the Bohemian Forum, a place of intellectual and political ferment, a lot of funny and some touching incidents come into play. The pursuit of women and of the poetry of living is presented with a kind of gentleness not at all unpleasant. And the concept of the Slow-Down Club, a Club to put a curb on fast youth, is a charming one (no one slowed down very much).

For the most part, however, the reader's attention is rewarded by the warmth of the author's consideration of Eddie Ryan, who is driven to learn everything about life that must be known in order to write great books about it. He is a sort of young Thomas Wolfe without the lyricism. But the lyric note is not missed in Farrell. His ear is deliberately tuned to

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the flat sound, the banal music of everyday experience. From this plateau his young people make their attempted leaps toward the eternal verities, and often fall on their faces. Again, because of the distance of time, the talk of philosophy, women, and art indulged in by these tyros of life has a natural, bittersweet, and unspoiled tone.

Farrell's observational powers may not be as painfully exhaustive as John O'Hara's, but he's not bad at the same game. When George Raymond seduces the virginal Nora Lewis, the sight that greets her eyes includes "The In-A-Door Bed . . . down in the center of the room."

Finally, what prevents this book, like most of Farrell's work, from having any great substance is that he is perhaps too closely identified with his characters. Their naïveté seems to be his; their awakenings to the possibilities of life that lie beyond the middle-class home seem to be his own awakening of many years ago, obsessively re-enacted over and over again. Just that—and no more.

Still, it is hard to write off a man who can create some of the scenes in this book. There is a vein of nostalgic humor tapped here that tells us Farrell may still be growing. If he allows this growth to lead him to some fresher adventures, he may yet be a valuable historical chronicler of the early and innocent beginnings of our century.

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DOUBLEDAY

Awards and Nominations

By ALICE DALGLIESH

JUST as the four Gemini astronauts were making the first close rendezvous in space, a book was delivered to my door. I let space take precedence for a while; but as soon as the cliff-hanger was over, I opened up the package. It contained a pleasantly dignified volume in tan cloth with gold stamping, and it was one I'd been expecting: *Newbery and Caldecott Medal Books: 1956-1965, with Acceptance Papers, Biographies and Related Materials Chiefly from the Horn Book Magazine*, edited by Lee Kingman (The Horn Book, Inc., Boston, $10). It is an essential record for libraries and schools, interesting reading for individuals, a springboard for discussion.

This second volume is dedicated "To Frederick G. Melcher, originator of the Newbery and Caldecott Medals, who raised and enhanced the quality and stature of children's literature by his imagination, vision, and concern." Frederick Melcher took the keenest interest in the awards, but did not influence them himself; the final selection of winners is made by a committee of the Children's Section of the ALA. At the 1955 Award dinner I was seated next to him, and he said to me: "There is only one thing I have regretted about the awards. The Newbery Medal was not given to Marjorie Rawlings for *The Yearling*." It was, of course, published as an adult book, as was Will James's *Smoky*.

The Newbery-Caldecott book contains not only acceptance speeches and biographical notes, but evaluations of the selections. Elizabeth Gross, an experienced librarian, comments on the books and says that "those which have received the awards since 1956 give evidence that the authors and artists consciously or unconsciously are well aware of the undercurrents of this era and of the needs of boys and girls in these times of change, danger, and uncertainty. Taken as a whole, this group of books provides for children the knowledge that unselfish love, spiritual as well as physical courage, fortitude, generosity of spirit and action, and empathy with one's fellow man are still those qualities which keep the world upon its course despite the preoccupation with violence and the awful power of science." Elizabeth Speare in one of her acceptance speeches puts her emphasis on the rather more abstractly stated "Love, Honor and Duty," giving credit to Joseph Wood Krutch for "Challenge to an Unknown Writer" (*SR*, March 10, 1962).

Certainly these positive values are abundantly present in recent Newbery and some Caldecott books, occasionally emphasized to the point of preaching and showing clearly the anxiety of the adult writer.

In an astringent article, "Only the Best," Carolyn Horovitz calls for "the close scrutiny, analysis, comparison, and discussion of the books." According to her, only two of the Newbery winners "appear impressive in their qualities of greatness and achieve unique places for themselves"—*Shadow of a Bull* and *Island of the Blue Dolphins*. She is quite critical of some of the others, and I find myself in agreement with a number of her statements. She attributes to John Newbery, however, a rather exalted place. He was not only an idealist but an astute salesman both of children's books and patent medicines. In other words, a good businessman.

A valuable part of the book is the careful presentation of all the "runners-up" since the Newbery medal was first awarded in 1922. Too often these "runners-up" (they deserve a more honorable name) are forgotten. There is ample room for discussion of whether such-and-such a book would have been a better choice. My own great regret is that Helen Sewell did not win a medal for *The Thanksgiving Story*, not because the text was mine, but because the pictures showed her growth as an artist. On the other hand I was, as an editor, pleased with the award to Marcia Brown that year, and equally pleased with her second award for *Once a Mouse*, a book on which I was not her editor. There are often heartaches for "runners-up," as well as for those whose books fall between the Caldecott and Newbery areas: the "first storybooks" for children who can read by themselves.

This year we are interested not only in the Newbery-Caldecott awards but also in the Hans Christian Andersen medals, given every two years, with contestants from many countries. The books are first nominated by a committee of librarians from each country, then judged by a general committee. For 1966 the United States has nominated Marcia Brown (for picture books) and Natalie Carlson, best known for her books about the "Orphelins," but also for her very telling 1965 book *The Empty*

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Schoolhouse. The awards will be announced in the spring.

In the end, while medals have a remarkable effect on sales, it is, as I've said before, children's hands reaching for the books on the shelves that give the final verdict and keep the volumes in print.

A Child's Calendar: A Poem for Each Month. *By John Updike. Illustrated by Nancy Ekholm Burkert. Knopf.* $3.25.

JANUARY

The days are short,
The sun a spark
Hung thin between
The dark and dark.

MARCH

The mud smells happy
On our shoes
We still wear mittens
Which we lose.

Direct, pleasant, though in no way unusual verses by the author of *The Centaur* and direct, pleasant pictures by the artist who did handsome illustrations for Andersen's *The Nightingale* add up to a book that makes an attractive greeting to a child in his birthday month. All ages.(?)

The Three Little Pigs. *By William Stobbs. McGraw-Hill.* 35 *pp.* $2.75. As pictured by this English artist, the three pigs wear gaily colored clothes and the wolf is a true villain. This version of the folktale is said to be the oldest, and it is, with perhaps the slightest difference, the one we all know. I am still true to the illustrations by Leslie Brooke, though these large, step-by-step pictures are practical for use with a group of children. Ages 4-8.

Fairy Tales. *By E. E. Cummings. Pictures by John Eaton. Harcourt, Brace & World.* 38 *pp.* $4.50. A good many years ago the poet wrote these fairy tales for his little girl. They are "The Old Man Who Said 'Why,'" "The Elephant and the Butterfly," "The House That Ate Mosquito Pie," and "The Little Girl Named I," the last one being a rather charming dialogue between father and daughter. The pictures, though they aren't so much really, are in sweet colors that most small girls would like. Ages 5 up.

André François Villeneuve. *By Roger A. Pillet. Photographs by De Layne Hudspeth. Follett.* $3.95. *Nom d'un chien!* Here comes the most disarming of heroes, André François Villeneuve, a soft blue toy dog with a sharp gold sword. What does he do? He slays the dragon and rescues *la belle demoiselle* in handsome English and French editions (it's better in French) with color photographs. If you want to economize, buy the French version, which has the English translation at the end. If you want it for "easy reading," buy the English version. The French one is so designated on a fleur-de-lys *couchant*. This must have been an amusing French lesson; it suggests a puppet show. *La belle demoiselle* is worth seeing in color. No age level given.

—*From "A Child's Calendar."*

Candido. *By Alberta Eiseman. Pictures by Lilian Obligado. Macmillan.* 29 *pp.* $2.95. There are other pictures of llamas, but this simply told story does introduce—through clichés of llama life, to be sure—the animals, Indians, and mountains of Peru. The pictures are charming, and were made after the artist, a South American, had been to a village in the Andes. Ages 4-7.

The Pooh Story Book. *By A. A. Milne. With decorations and illustrations in full color by E. H. Shepard. Dutton.* 80 *pp.* $3.95. One marvels at the durability of Christopher Robin and his animals and at the ability of E. H. Shepard to make fresh pictures in color (as he did a few years ago for *The Wind in the Willows*). So closely have his illustrations become identified with the Milne stories that one cannot easily imagine them with any others (though now, with the coming motion picture, we shall have Walt Disney's Winnie the Pooh). The actual toy animals, Pooh and the rest, live in Dutton's offices, and children are invited to visit them. Ages 4-6.

Five Dolls in a House. *By Helen Clare. Illustrated by Aliki. Prentice-Hall.* 143 *pp.* $3.75. Helen Clare is the pen name of Pauline Clarke, the English author who won the 1962 Carnegie Medal in England for *The Return of the Twelves*, a book about the Brontë children and their toy soldiers. I found *Five Dolls* a disappointing performance by comparison, so I looked at the publication date: it appeared in 1953 in England, so it is one of the author's earlier books. But, dealing as it does with a doll's house and a mischievous monkey who lives on the roof, it will doubtless please young doll lovers. Ages 6-9.

The White Sea Horse. *By Helen Cresswell. Illustrated by Robin Jacques. Lippincott.* 64 *pp.* $2.75. Molly's father is a fisherman, and one day he brings home from the sea "a tiny horse of purest white, so delicate that he seemed to be carved from ice. His hooves were of gold and they shone yellow in the firelight."

This slim little book with its iridescent bubble of fantasy should please little girls who enjoy fairy tales. Anything can happen in an English fishing village, including donkeys asleep on the bottom of the sea. Ages 8-12 (7-10?).

The Alligator Case. *Story and pictures by William Pène du Bois. Harper & Row.* 64 *pp.* $3.50. A "detective" story in bright color seems something of a novelty. The young detective with his many absurd disguises ("I am a detective and should at all times pass undetected") will amuse some children and be passed over by others. It is, of course, a spoof, like several of this author-artist's books. Ages 6-10.

Alberic the Wise and Other Journeys. *By Norton Juster. Pictures by Domenico Gnoli. Pantheon.* 68 *pp.* $3.50. With richly ornamented text and pictures, the latter so spectacular of their kind that they almost elbow the text out of the book yet are faithful to it, this book of Norton Juster's seems superior to his first one, *The Phantom Tollbooth*. There are three stories, and not everyone will agree about which is the best. Each has a moral, though one is never sure just what it is; but then, like Alberic the Wise, one is never sure that one has attained wisdom. Ages 8 up.

The Bushbabies. *By William Stevenson. Illustrated by Victor Ambrus. Houghton Mifflin.* 278 *pp.* $3.50. Books about unusual pets being popular, children will welcome this one about Kamau, a tarsier, called a "bushbaby" in Africa. There is a foundation of fact: when the author and his daughter were leaving Kenya for England they took Kamau along, but his permit was lost. In the story Jackie, believing her little pet will die of grief if abandoned, goes ashore from the ship to try to leave him with Tembo, her father's ex-"headman." What follows is a view of one part of Africa and its people, and although the superimposed plot is unbelievable, the book holds interest

—*From "Alberic the Wise."*

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throughout. Difficulties are finally overcome and all is well with Kamau, who, the author tells us, was still alive at the time of writing. Ages 9-12.

The Great Bridge: The Verrazano-Narrows Bridge. *Drawings by Lili Rethi. Text by Edward M. Young. Farrar, Straus & Giroux.* 103 *pp.* $4.95. There are two ways of looking at bridges. To some of us they are pictures: we never fail to get a lift of spirit driving down the West Side Highway when the George Washington Bridge comes in sight. The red-painted span of the Golden Gate is endlessly thrilling.

The drawings in this book are in black-and-white and follow the engineering and building aspects of the longest suspension bridge, yet have enough grace to please those who see bridges as pictures. Author and artist were allowed to go on the bridge during its construction. For bridge or engineering buffs the text is efficient with its many statistics. All ages. (For smaller children there are more simple bridge picture books.)

Building Brooklyn Bridge. *By F. Wenderoth Saunders. Illustrated by the author. Little, Brown.* 64 *pp.* $3.95. While the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge has occupied center stage lately, the story of our first suspension bridge is dramatic. This year it is eighty years old, and has a book to itself. Like all bridges it took its toll of lives, including those of the Roeblings, father and son. Pictorially this volume cannot equal some of our other books about bridge-building, partly because blue outlines are used instead of black. Varied ages, according to interest.

The Golden Journey: Poems for Young People. *Compiled by Louise Bogan and William Jay Smith. Woodcuts by Fritz Kredel. Reilly & Lee.* 275 *pp.* $5.95. What a year for poetry and poetry anthologies this is! *The Golden Journey*, its title taken from "The Golden Journey to Samarkand," has something for everyone, from the most familiar poems to those not so well-known. A good collection compiled by two poets.

How the Heather Looks: A Joyous Journey to the British Sources of Children's Books. *By Joan Bodger. Viking.* 276 *pp.* $4.95. Many of our popular children's books have come from Britain. Here we have an admiring family (the parents are half-English) visiting England and Scotland. There are some pleasant vignettes, but one cannot help feeling a little sorry for the two-year-old who tags along so nobly and seems to belong in Caldecott country. Mrs. Bodger is single-minded in her determination to track down authors, and overdoes her son's identification with the child in Stevenson's poems. She finds the average English countryman or woman strangely ignorant of the country's literary jewels. But wouldn't the same thing apply over here? The Bodgers did not want to be "lion hunters," but they almost become so when they insist upon seeing the elusive Arthur Ransome and the more receptive Mrs. A. A. Milne.

Still, the book is to be recommended for students of children's literature, and the humor running through it lightens the journey. (Adults.)

LETTERS TO THE Book Review Editor

The Complete Deterrent

WITH REFERENCE to James F. Fixx's review of Governor Di Salle's *The Power of Life and Death* [*SR*, Jan. 1] I would point out that the death penalty *is* a deterrent—it completely deters the executed murderer.

As to a desire for revenge, I see no great harm in that—"vengeance is mine," saith the Lord, "I will repay." An attribute of God should not, to my mind, be considered so very reprehensible.

JACOB M. FRANKEL.
New York, N. Y.

Praise for Stephen Hudson

IT IS A PITY that American readers with a sensitive taste for literature should be offered no better guide to the merits of Stephen Hudson's *A True Story* than Professor Roger Dooley's review [*SR*, Jan. 1].

I recommend that they read Edwin Muir, who recognized Richard Kurt to be "one of the most completely described characters in modern fiction." Of *Elinor Colhouse* . . . Katherine Mansfield wrote: "Of course, all the detail, so fastidious, so satisfying, is beyond praise." Thomas Mann . . . wrote of *Prince Hempseed*: "It is without doubt one of the best, truest and freshest boy stories in all English literature, and that means a great deal, because England is the classical land of the Boy, and has the best Boys' stories of the world. The history of Richard Kurt claims kinship with everything that has been achieved in this sphere by the masters of the past in England, and it renews what they have done with every modern means—a thoroughly progressive and understanding psychology."

THEOPHILUS E. M. BOLL.
Philadelphia, Pa.

The Creative Translator

AN EFFORT IS BEING made today to encourage good translations, and we can be grateful to Richard Franko Goldman for making available to us in English the Portuguese author Eça de Queiroz's remarkable book *The Mandarin and Other Stories*. I

"Well, we've certainly licked the automation problem."

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was therefore amazed to read a full-page review by Emile Capouya [*SR*, Dec. 18] and not a word about the difficult translation which was done with great sensitivity and understanding. Mr. Capouya writes that "The Mandarin" is a great philosophic tale, "worthy of Voltaire." A worthy translator is needed for this kind of literature, and deserves to be recognized in a review.

I hope that the *Saturday Review* is among the crusaders to encourage fine translations which add something creative to a work, just as a great conductor adds a creative message to a composition.

CLAIRE R. REIS.

New York, N.Y.

New Guinea No More

IT IS INDEED disconcerting for New Guinea to be confused with New Zealand [*SR*, Nov. 6]. But the "rectification" to "West Irian, as the Indonesians call the Netherlands New Guinea" [*SR*, Nov. 27] suggests that *SR* should do some boning up on current history. For all parties concerned that area ceased to be the Netherlands New Guinea on 1 October, 1962, and in the Netherlands as elsewhere it is now officially referred to as West Irian.

A. VAN MARLE.

Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

Re Ulysses

A. M. SULLIVAN'S review of *Re Joyce* [*SR*, Dec. 25] mentions several authors who, he says, also shed light on *Ulysses* so that those not of the intimate Shakespeare & Co. in Paris might be able to understand Joyce's book. I cannot see how the reviewer could fail to mention Stuart Gilbert who, after discussing the book with Joyce even before it was finished and on several occasions afterward, wrote, in 1930, *James Joyce's Ulysses*. . . .

KAREN FEATHERMAN.

Elmira, N.Y.

Horrors Without Obscenity

SOME TIME AGO, there was a controversy over the required reading at a certain college of James Baldwin's *Another Country*. I was in complete agreement with the parents who were angry because their children had to read this book. As complete an agreement as I would have with parents who would become irate if Claude Brown's *Manchild in the Promised Land* were to be placed on a required reading list.

I can see all the liberals snorting about realism and the evils of today which require the strong language. Let me refer them to Sammy Davis's book, *Yes I Can*. Mr. Davis has experienced the same horrors and prejudices as Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Brown and has described them as graphically as either of the latter two gentlemen. Yet, Mr. Davis does not employ the extended sex scene, the four-letter language, or any of the other jargon which predestines a book for the "Breast-Seller" list.

I would like to see *Yes I Can* on every high school reading list not only for the insight it gives to prejudice of all sorts but for the honest portrait it gives of the indestructibility of the human spirit.

LEO MCCONNELL.

Hudson, Mass.

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ESTHELA RODRIGUEZ, ECUADORIAN, AGE 8. One of large family. Father peddler. Mother looks after house and children. Father earns less than $1.50 a day. Live in filthy slum in small bamboo house built over muddy water. Crowded. Unhealthy. No water. No sewage. Kitchen stove in outside shed. Two skimpy meals a day. No milk. Always hungry. Children in rags. Struggle to keep Esthela in school. Dreams of becoming a nurse. Parents sick with worry over children they cannot feed, clothe, educate. Help to Esthela means help to whole family.

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Return of Nilsson, *Billy Budd*, Michelangeli

PARAPHRASING Shelley, one might ask: "If Nilsson comes, can Wagner be far behind?" The answer for the current Metropolitan season is, unfortunately, far, far behind. Our leading soprano of the heroic roles returned in Beethoven's *Fidelio* directed by Karl Boehm, but it will be March before anything of the Wagner repertory is heard.

About all that could be said of this *Fidelio* was, at least, that the German language was heard again (on the last night of the season's fifteenth week) for it was far from inspiring Beethoven. Nilsson herself, who has been suffering from an impacted tooth, was clearly below par, short of breath, and without the reserve to produce steadily below a forte. It was not a good night for Otto Edelmann as Rocco: for all his authority, the voice was off center and without its usual sonority; and Geraint Evans, in his first venture as Pizarro, lacked the vocal thrust, indeed the proper range, for that malevolent creature. Add Mary Ellen Pracht as a thick-sounding Marzelline (where oh where was Judith Raskin, who has just the voice for the part?) and the vocal requirements for Act I were met head on only by Charles Anthony (Jacquino) and George Shirley (First Prisoner).

There are, perhaps, some conductors who could, by sheer magnetism, take hold of such ill-adjusted elements and fuse them, for the while, into a glowing ensemble, but Boehm's gifts are not of that sort. His response was to drive hard, then harder, with no real effect on the singers and a kind of desperate but unavailing effort by an orchestra playing its second performance of the day and its seventh of a dismally disrupted (Quill) week.

In the circumstances, major interest veered to the debut as Florestan of James King, a Kansas-born baritone turned tenor. The time he has spent in Europe was evident in his clear well-articulated German and sure command of the role's dramatic demands. Promising, too, was the fresh, open sound of the voice, especially in the part of it (up to F) that remains of his original range. He did produce the top tones of his aria, but not without strain and a lot of "white" showing through. Whether this related to the occasion or the role (hardly what is known as "grateful") only the future can tell. A large audience that was eager to applaud had less opportunity, really, than it utilized.

By odd contrast, the same day's matinee (broadcast) of *La Fanciulla del West* was one of the season's best. It was directed by Jan Behr as an emergency replacement for the ailing Fausto Cleva. There was mood, pace, and vitality through the three acts, with Franco Corelli in prodigal voice as Dick Johnson, Dorothy Kirsten a completely self-possessed Minnie, and Anselmo Colzani laying down operatic, as well as two-gun, law as Sheriff Rance. John Macurdy made a particularly affecting moment of Jake Wallace's song.

Is then the Met presently a Puccini rather than a Beethoven house? Not so, earlier in the week, when Francesca Roberto, an American-born soprano who has been touring with the National Company, made her debut as Butterfly. She was clearly outmatched by the surroundings and in no condition, vocally, to face this challenge after her recent exertions on tour. Cleva's replacement in this instance was George Shick.

Benjamin Britten may have made a great success of his revision a few years ago of *Billy Budd*, which he first wrote in 1951, but the evidences of improvement were hard to detect in the concert performance of the new version by the American Opera Society in Carnegie Hall. The best parts of the score remain those near the end: the trial and execution of Billy, the reveries on justice and injustice by the one who pronounces the verdict, Captain "Starry" Vere.

Britten's decision to convert the original four acts into two rather long ones may work in the theater, with scenery and costumes; but in Carnegie Hall, with the lowest ranks in white tie and tail, the hour and a half of Act I was interminable. As tenor followed baritone and bass was succeeded by another tenor, it recalled the story of Sir Thomas Beecham about an elderly relative who took him to his first *Siegfried*. His escort fell into a doze from which he only fully awoke in Act III, with the exclamation: "Thank God—a woman's voice at last!" But even that late reprieve is not forthcoming from *Billy's* all-male cast.

It was, on the whole, a very good one and with conductor Georg Solti in vigorous mood, well equipped to make the best Britten (especially the sea shanties and orchestral interludes) a credit to their creator. But even so good a Billy as Robert Kerns, or so skilful a Vere as Richard Lewis could do little to alleviate the built-in liabilities of the work. Solti's purpose (which would have benefited from less orchestral, more vocal, prominence) was aided materially by such English performers as Forbes Robinson (Claggart) and Joseph Ward (the Novice), who recreated their roles in the Covent Garden revival of 1962.

New works by David Diamond have been scarce lately, but part of the reason was revealed in the pair of *Elegies* performed by the Philadelphia Orchestra under Eugene Ormandy at their latest visit to Philharmonic Hall. He has refined his palette, sensitized his touch, rethought his idiom and, in general, matured his procedures in a way that does not come quickly or easily. Each showed a classical restraint in the expression of affection he felt for his subjects: William Faulkner and e. e. cummings.

In the first especially, Diamond worked with a complete compositional discipline to evoke a "Weep for Adonais" mood. In his arrangement of levels and planes, lines and contours of string sonority through which the sound of the English horn snaked like a ribbon of grief, Diamond said exactly what he felt about Faulkner without exaggeration or hyperbole. In the capricious tribute to cummings (the memory of the man obviously dictated the mood of the memoriam) Diamond made equally deft use of the solo flute. The able soloist was Murray Panitz, his predecessor the exemplary Louis Rosenblatt.

It has been a long fifteen years since Arturo Benedetti Michelangeli played the piano in New York prior to his reappearance with the Philharmonic under William Steinberg in the E-flat concerto of Beethoven. The longest part, without doubt, was the last hour of it, devoted by Steinberg to an examination of that massive slab of brownstone, Elgar's second symphony, also in E flat.

Physically, Michelangeli has changed little since 1950: but his pianism has, and for the better. There are still the glitter and flash that make an almost visual experience of his sound, but they are more regularized, better disciplined now than before. He combines in exceptional measure (perhaps more completely than any performer since Gieseking) the weight to produce massive chords deep-cushioned in sonority, and the key-skimming facility to summon iridescent shimmer of arpeggios in contrast.

What has all of this to do with Beethoven's *Emperor*? Not as much, perhaps, as the pianist appeared to think. In the adagio, which has the color possibilities to profit from such tonal tinting, Michelangeli was a persuasive performer. But the long lines of the first movement were short breathed and discontinuous in his treatment, with more than a hint of sentimentality in the retarded pace he chose for the moments of lyric flight. —IRVING KOLODIN.

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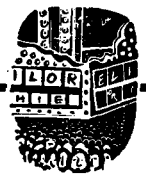

Echoes of the Final Solution

SOPHIA LOREN, in *Judith*, is called upon to portray a young German Jewish woman, once married to a tank commander in the Afrika Corps, and betrayed by her husband into bondage at Dachau, losing her child meanwhile. Furthermore, she is smuggled into Palestine just as the State of Israel is about to be born, her hazardous journey engineered by the Hagannah so that she can help them identify her former husband, who is now said to be helping the Arab countries with their invasion plans. Presumably it was Lawrence Durrell who created this all but impossible role for Miss Loren, since notes supplied by Paramount tell us that Mr. Durrell, prodded by a producer, Kurt Unger, undertook the writing of a novel that would serve as the basis of the screenplay for *Judith*. Mr. Durrell is also given co-credit for that screenplay, a credit shared with John Michael Hayes. However, so clumsily engineered are the script and the film that has emerged on the screen that perhaps Mr. Hayes should have been given credit for carpentry, not writing. One has the distinct sense of hearing nails being hammered into a flimsy structure.

For one thing, why would only Miss Loren be able to identify the Nazi father of her child? The man lives openly in the best hotel in Damascus, is surrounded by military associates and, one would assume, by Israeli spies. Eric Ambler would simply have paid a few corrupt Arabs and got the information needed—in this case the plans for the attack. Instead we have Miss Loren, after nearly shooting the Nazi dead, attempting to keep him alive not only so he will supply the vital information but also so he will tell her where their child is. My life for your child, the dastardly fellow tells her in effect. Now get the picture. Here is Israel being invaded by vastly superior forces, a kibbutz is about to be overwhelmed by tanks and a host of Arabs, and Miss Loren runs around wild-eyed, telling everyone that the Nazi must be saved so that she can find her child. If we are to believe the evidence of our eyes and ears, what we are witnessing is a story of anguished mother love, not the anguished birth of a nation.

All right, let's blame Daniel Mann for the crude way in which he has directed this slipshod epic. And perhaps Lawrence Durrell and John Michael Hayes. But the thing goes deeper than that, I suspect, and this is because I have my own spies in Israel. I cannot reveal my underground sources, but I *can* reveal that the man originally assigned to the script, which he was to base on Durrell's treatment, was a writer called J. P. Miller. Mr. Miller wrote the script and went to Israel to see it through during production. There he encountered Sophia Loren and a series of demands to rewrite her scenes. Finally, Miller gave the whole thing up and went home. This is no way to review a movie, I know, but my guess is that scenes were rewritten to Miss Loren's specifications, and I don't say she doesn't know her dramatic business; I only say that all her scenes are terrible—badly written and horrendously played. Evidently the exigencies of being a big star (and I must report that she is somewhat bigger than usual in this film, and should not have worn those brief khaki shorts in the kibbutz dining hall) damaged the film beyond repair.

A Czech film, *The Shop on Main Street*, also carries some echoes of past horrors of the Third Reich, but in this case the material is in far better hands. For one thing, the framework of the story is kept simple, human, and lifelike. A small town in Slovakia is under the control of the local Fascist guard, and the anti-Jewish measures are instituted by degree, until the time for the final journey comes. Meanwhile, a slow-witted carpenter is given "Aryan control" over a Jewish button shop on the main street, the owner of which is an elderly Jewish woman who can't hear or see well and who has remained unaware of what is happening in her town. The leaders among the Jews see to it that she is cared for, and when the carpenter comes along he is paid by them to pretend he is her assistant. Naturally the charade can't go on forever, for soon enough the Jews are collected for their transport, and the carpenter's dilemma becomes literally unbearable.

The screenplay by Ladislav Grossman and the direction by Jan Kadar and Elmar Klos clearly reveal the culpability, the fear, and an occasional kindness of the townspeople, as well as the craven stupidity of ethnic hatred, and if there is any propaganda for a Communist state inherent in the film, I failed to see it. But the film is almost always touching, and quite beautifully acted by Ida Kaminska as the elderly lady and Josef Kroner as the carpenter. If the technique is not truly distinguished, it is certainly on a high level of professionalism.

—HOLLIS ALPERT.

Your Literary I. Q.

Conducted by John T. Winterich and David M. Glixon

TWO BY TWO

Lorraine Reitano of Hammonton, N. J., cites nine pairs of novels, the titles in each pair differing by just one word. The authors are given; you are asked only to supply the missing words. They all turn up on page 57.

1. *The Big* _____	John O'Hara
The Big _____	Lloyd C. Douglas
2. *The* affluent *Society*	John Kenneth Galbraith
The good *Society*	Walter Lippmann
3. *The Silver* _____	John Galsworthy
The Silver _____	Thomas B. Costain
4. _____ *Diary*	Richard Tregaskis
Berlin *Diary*	William L. Shirer
5. *The Living* _____	Thomas Merton
The Living _____	Pearl S. Buck
6. _____ *Spring*	Rachel L. Carson
_____ *Spring*	Henry Miller
7. *A Gift of* _____	Helen Hayes
A Gift of _____	Allan Sherman
8. *The Age of* _____	Edith Wharton
The Age of Reason	Jean-Paul Sartre
9. _____ *in the Afternoon*	Ernest Haycox
Death *in the Afternoon*	Ernest Hemingway

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I. C. Y.

Continued from page 28

substantial reduction in strategic forces or a nuclear freeze—could, from a strategic point of view, be safely implemented while the Chinese continue their efforts to develop their own nuclear force. Peking's nuclear strength, for some years, will be capable only of acting as a catalyst on fears and uncertainties."

Among other recommendations:

► An American-British-Soviet treaty "to cease all production of weapons-grade fissionable material" or a gradual balanced approach to such a halt.

► Transfer of agreed quantities of such material to the International Atomic Energy Agency for peaceful uses by developing countries, with safeguards permitting "repossession upon demand of any such material used in an unauthorized manner."

► Opening of all American, British, and Soviet atomic energy plants to IAEA inspection to insure compliance with the agreement on gradual or complete halting of production of fissionable material.

► A "reduction in total numbers amounting to one-third of each party's [the Soviet Union and the U.S.] medium and long-range delivery vehicles, beginning with the destruction of obsolete stocks."

► "Greater involvement of our Western European allies in the planning for use of U.S. strategic forces" along lines of a "select committee functioning at a high ministerial level." Also, "creation of a NATO group to deal with arms control."

► Study of "parallel troop reductions in West and East Germany by the United States and the Soviet Union"—but not "withdrawal, which would change the military balance."

► Seeking agreement through the United Nations "to limit the sale and acquisition of conventional arms."

► Urging the U.N. to revive the League of Nations practice of an "armaments yearbook" on arms transfers, to remove fears that are exaggerated by secrecy.

Aviation: ". . . Taking the initiative in . . . a multi-national cooperative . . . Inter-American Skyway connecting the capital cities of the American hemisphere. Joint action among the American states to produce consolidated or pooled engineering, purchasing, installation, and training programs could substantially reduce capital costs to individual nations, perhaps by . . . one-third or more."

Business and Industry: "Arbitration procedures should be unified and modernized in the interest of providing a speedy and inexpensive means of settling business disputes and ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards should be encouraged. . .

"Formation of a National Standards Institute responsible for representing the interests of the United States in international standardization [should be consummated]. . . .

"The protection afforded unpatented know-how, technical data, and trade secrets should be improved and standardized and national requirements governing the licensing of trade-marks should be simplified so as to facilitate the flow of technology internationally."

Communications: "Whatever telecommunications systems are developed must be used to meet the critical need throughout the world for information, particularly medical, technical, and educational information. . . .

"Accordingly . . . the United States should propose establishment of and offer full support to a new agency of the United Nations to be called the Voice of Peace . . . to act as a world source of knowledge and reference for the collection, communication, and dissemination of all types of information intended for peaceful purposes . . . in various fields such as medicine, agriculture, meteorology. . . . The staff could be established on a rotating basis . . . This country could [create] schools to train operators . . . and other essential personnel."

Development of International Institutions: "In its declaration accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, the United States has reserved therefrom 'disputes with regard to matters that are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States of America *as determined by the United States of America.*' The underscored words constitute the so-called Connally Amendment. The committee believes that [its deletion] would be making an important contribution to international acceptance of the principle that the rule of law should govern the settlement of disputes between nations. . . ."

Among other recommendations:

► A program for legal assistance to new nations.

► A program with other countries for exchange of government lawyers.

► Proposing to the U.N. establishment an international law reporter system . . . "a systematic compilation and digest of materials which reveal the existing practices of States. . . ."

► Ratification of the U.N. and World Bank Arbitration Conventions.

► Ratification of the proposed U.S.-USSR Consular Convention ("Each government would be obliged to notify the other within three days of the arrest of any of its citizens and to afford access by officials . . . within four days of arrest").

► Establishment of a court for adjudication of lower-level international disputes "which cannot readily be solved through diplomatic channels."

Disaster Relief: "Complete, advance intelligence is needed on the characteristics of disaster-prone countries. United States missions abroad need to develop specific disaster plans for mobilization of United States relief and its distribution . . . in keeping with operational plans of the nations involved.

"Among [other specific] steps recommended . . . are the development of lightweight, acceptable, prepackaged emergency shelters; weather-resistant, lightweight, all-purpose containers; expansion of voluntary transportation facilities within the United States to move donated relief supplies quickly to seaports and international airports."

Education and Training: "We recommend that the federal government, colleges, foundations, and others combine resources to provide more incentives for overseas service . . . Removal of . . . the principal stumbling blocks (inflexible employment contracts, lack of protection for seniority and pension rights, inadequate compensation, and undervaluation of overseas experience) will enable more Americans to join in worldwide efforts . . . in developing countries."

Other recommendations include:

► A White House conference on international education.

► Increased assistance to educational programs in developing countries.

► Creation of new opportunities for teachers and professors to study or teach overseas.

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► Augmenting experiments under way to enrich curricula at all academic levels "for better understanding of other peoples."

► Additional clearinghouse services on up-to-date editions of textbooks, visual aids, and other materials "describing international developments, U.S. foreign policy, and the contribution of other societies to the modern world."

Finance and Monetary Affairs: "The World Bank should play an increasing role in coordinating development assistance furnished by industrial nations.

"The sharply rising burden of foreign debt service of the developing countries should get concerted attention; as one element, all developed nations should . . . help strengthen the International Development Association.

"Fresh emphasis should be placed upon the role of private enterprise in developing countries, including sound partnership arrangements between U.S. and local companies, and early approval of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes."

Health: "The United States [should] enlarge its commitment to increase the world's supply of medical manpower and facilities, including the establishment of regional health training centers in Latin America, Africa, and Asia, the establishment of an International Health Corps, and support of health and medical facility construction programs.

"Consideration might also be given to an adaptation of the Peace Corps idea to health services, including direct medical care. . . . It is thought that large numbers of health professionals, especially in clinical fields, have strong interest in international service, and might be attracted to a Health Corps.

"The role of . . . the Public Health Service, as the principal health agency of the U.S. government . . ., could easily be expanded to give it more activist programs . . . that could serve in the planning and execution of such direct-action international health programs.

"There are also many untapped resources of knowledge and expertise, funds, and equipment, and even facilities . . . in [programs of] churches, universities and colleges, foundations, voluntary and professional organizations, and private industry.

"The expertise of the large international oil and construction firms . . . could be combined with the experience of the military in meeting environmental problems or in planning for city and village sanitation problems."

Human Rights: Recommendations include:

► Ratification of the four Human

Rights Conventions now pending before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee: the U.N. Supplementary Convention on Abolition of Slavery, the U.N. Convention on Political Rights of Women, and the ILO Convention on the Abolition of Forced Labor (all transmitted by President Kennedy in 1963), and the International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (submitted by President Truman in 1949).

► Ratification of three conventions recommended by the U.N. Economic and Social Council, on discrimination in employment, education, and women's salaries.

► Support for U.N. machinery for international protection of human rights, including as one possible approach a U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights.

► Participation in regional efforts to increase protection of human rights, such as the European Convention on Human Rights, ratified by fifteen countries, and acceptance of basic principles and some procedures for implementation in this field by the Organization of American States.

► Encouragement of greater participation by universities and other organizations in a worldwide education, research, and study program on human rights, and planning now for International Human Rights Year in 1968 by arranging to act as host to one or more U.N. rights seminars.

Labor: Recommendations include:

► Reviewing of Conventions of the International Labor Organization and ratification of those in conformity with existing law, with special attention to those concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize, the Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining, and Abolition of forced Labor.

► Provision for official trade-union representatives in U.S. delegations to meetings of the U.N., ECOSOC, UNESCO, and other U.N. organizations.

► Encouragement, in coordination with the AFL-CIO, of increased use of nonprofit organizations in technical assistance in the labor field (union-to-union programs), especially in the Near East, South Asia, and Far East.

Manpower: "Systematic programing of [U.S. government foreign-service] manpower requirements should be instituted for: a) the Department of State, b) other civilian agencies concerned . . . with foreign affairs, c) personnel required for the foreign relations aspects of other departments . . . , [and] d) international organizations . . . supplemented by systematic career development . . . tours of duty with other departments and agencies . . . or with international organizations, and, in appropriate cases, periods of special study or experience . . . in universities, business enterprises, or other private organizations. . . .

"It may be desirable to explore the development of joint personnel planning between the U.S. Government and a selected and representative group of business and nonprofit organizations [with] . . . executive, professional, and technical personnel employed abroad. . . .

"U.S. private corporations operating in Latin America, Asia, or Africa should seek to devise programs of training of local personnel . . . [and] government—and the private enterprises involved—should seek to finance such extended on-the-job training . . . by contract . . . in appropriate cases, as a contribution made by the U.S. company to the host country . . . [or] through support by American philanthropic foundations . . . aiming at the training of twice as many local persons as it needs itself."

"Emphasis [should] be placed on . . . middle to higher ranges of managerial, professional, and technical skill."

Meteorology: Recommendations include:

► "The development of a global weather observing and forecasting system, the World Weather Watch, that would incorporate advances in instrumentation, space technology, computers, and communications . . . treating the world atmosphere as a single physical system.

► "Development of mathematical techniques for forecasting the weather two weeks or more into the future. . . .

► "Exploration of the scientific possibilities and practical limitations of modifying the climate over large areas. . . ."

Peaceful Settlement of Disputes: "To formulate the goal of the pacific settlement of disputes without carefully considering how this is or may represent a political reality with which responsible decision-makers must be concerned would be an unreal approach. . . . Therefore, there should be a heightened and continuing dialogue between govern-

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ment officials and those working in the social sciences. . . .

"The United Nations must have a continuing relation to reality. It must have a growth factor in that its financial needs for administration and operation must be secure. . . . Therefore it . . . is in the interest of the United States to lend its support to the maintenance of a political role for the United Nations in conflict resolution. . . .

"An examination of United Nations experience in its first twenty years suggests . . . the unique third-party role of the Secretary General . . . the value, in conflict situations in which the emphasis is on achieving a settlement, of the single U.N. mediator . . . the utility, in situations in which the emphasis is on impartial fact-finding, of the three-member commission . . . the desirability in many conflict situations of allowing the U.N. mediator flexibility in the timing of his report. . . .

"It is recommended that . . . a Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation . . . be reconstituted [in the U.N.], with appointments to be made by the Secretary General rather than by member states. . . .

"This report does not attempt a recommendation on the most effective method of communication between the decision-maker and the academic community. It should occur well in advance of the operations stage of a particular case, or as evaluation thereafter. . . .

"Perhaps the National War College and the Foreign Service Institute might also be parties to such a dialogue. Within the United Nations the dialogue could be conducted through the facilities of the new Institute for Training and Research."

Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy: "Realizing that the administration of safeguards against diversion [of nuclear materials intended for peaceful uses] should be as general, as effective, and as clearly unbiased as possible, the United States has encouraged the development and strengthening of the safeguards function of the International Atomic Energy Agency [and] . . . has amended its agreements for cooperation to require the application of IAEA, rather than United States safeguards. Other supplier nations have been encouraged . . . to do the same. This effort should be continued, with the aim of persuading all supplier nations to require IAEA safeguards. . . .

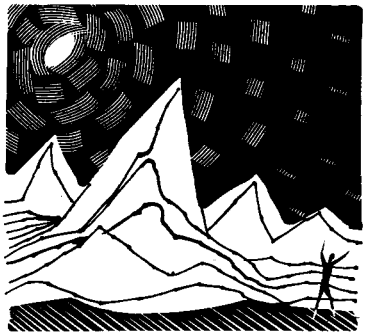
"The United States might further encourage the construction of nuclear power reactors to provide needed power in the developing countries through the selective lease or loan of enriched uranium and heavy water. . . .

"Nuclear power plants ranging from a few tens of megawatts to perhaps two or three hundred megawatts may offer special advantages in selected regions of the world. The development of improvements for this size plant should continue to be encouraged. . . .

"The United States should continue to offer assistance to foreign scientists and technicians in . . . construction overseas of nuclear desalting plants . . . conditioned on the acceptance of IAEA safeguards to insure peaceful use. . . .

"Sterilization of insects by exposure to radiation with subsequent release of the sterile insects to achieve control of reproduction has proved practical for controlling . . . the screwworm . . . and tropical fruit flies. . . . Research is in progress on the possibility of . . . control of the . . . codling moth, tobacco hornworm, pink bollworm, boll weevil, tsetse fly, cattle warble fly, coffee leaf miner, cereal leaf bettle, and sugar cane borer . . . in view of the deleterious effects of some insects on man and his environment, research on biological control of these pests should not only be continued but expanded. . . .

"The United States Government program using radiation for preservation of food is now entering into development



of economic processes . . . within a year or two the Army plans to begin procurement of sterilized bacon. . . . The United States should stand ready to extend the benefits of [such] knowledge . . . to other countries. . . .

"If complications relating to the Limited Test Ban Treaty can be resolved . . . nuclear explosives might be used in a number of peaceful underground engineering and scientific applications . . . for copper leaching, mining by block-caving, gas and oil recovery, underground storage, and water resource development. . . ."

Natural Resources Conservation and Development: "In fisheries . . . impoundments of vessels and threats by warships are growing in number and are disrupting to international amity. While similar conflicts have not yet occurred for minerals beyond the continental shelves, the potentialities for conflict are becoming more real. It is clear that the efficient and orderly exploitation of marine resources . . . calls for international arrangements . . . a specialized agency of the United Nations similar to those established for atomic energy, civil aviation, and telecommunications. . . .

"A World Institute for Resource Analysis [should] be established to . . . develop a technical aid service on which the planning and development agencies in various countries might call for help . . . studies in comparative land and mineral law . . . technical library materials which could be drawn on by modern methods of data storage. . . .

"An International Conservation Quinquennium [should] be undertaken through United Nations leadership. . . . Elements of ICQ might include internationally planned research activities; programs . . . to demonstrate new conservation techniques; international conferences on conservation, parks, and vanishing species . . .; perhaps airborne exhibits using several large cargo planes which would move from country to country. . . .

"The United States should take the lead in establishing a worldwide monitoring system that can identify and measure the contaminants of the atmosphere and the ocean . . . ; provide for intensive research on the biological and physical effects . . . [and] their distribution in air and ocean currents, the sources of pollution, methods for control, and analysis of costs and controls. . . .

"There [should] be established a Trust for the World Heritage . . . responsible for . . . cooperative efforts to identify, establish, develop, and manage the world's superb natural and scenic areas and historic sites. . . .

"[Also] worldwide development of nondegree, vocationally oriented resource management programs, providing one or two years of training with heavy emphasis on practical field application."

Peacekeeping Operations: "On every occasion when serious violence has appeared to threaten peace and to require a relatively large peacekeeping operation . . . it has been necessary to organize and deploy the group almost from scratch. . . . The needs are obvious. . . . Governments should hold ready, under a flexible call-up system, men, equipment, supplies, and facilities of kinds and in quantities likely to be needed by the United Nations . . . technically trained observers, military police, engineers, medical and relief services, and so forth. . . .

"It is not only inefficient, it is unseemly for the Secretary General to have to go, hat in hand, to members in order to obtain the necessary financing for . . . peacekeeping missions. . . . It would be both fairer and probably more effective if the necessary fund-raising for especially costly operations were made the responsibility of a special committee of members. . . .

"It is important to note that more than

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a dozen countries make a larger contribution [to the U.N.] in terms of their individual capacity to pay than does the United States . . . U.N. costs . . . are trivial in comparison with defense costs and those incurred in direct military action. For this reason, we do not feel that it would be out of order for the United States to contribute something like $25,000,000 toward meeting the current deficit of the organization . . . when time and circumstances seem favorable. . . ."

Population: "The United States should be prepared to make available over the next three years up to $100,000,000 a year in technical, financial, and commodity aid for direct and indirect support of family planning programs overseas. . . .

"AID (Agency for International Development), in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census, should expand its training of foreign personnel in the collection, processing, publication, and analysis of essential data. . . .

"Strong research and evaluation units should be established close to the top administrative structure of official agencies to assure that modern techniques of management planning are being fully applied in implementing population programs. . . .

"The research programs supported by private agencies, by the United States and other governments, and by the World Health Organization . . . should be enlarged as rapidly as possible in order to stimulate further progress in family planning techniques. . . .

"A White House Conference on Population, held within the next two years, could provide a useful stimulus to further action. . . ."

Research on Development of International Institutions: ". . . There has been a failure by the United States to implement or utilize its full intellectual, decision-making, and policy-making power. . . . What is needed . . . is a major re-evaluation of the resources and responsibilities of the Department of State, particularly as they pertain to long-range planning and the utilization of research. . . . Once it has been accomplished, the program must be placed under the direction of an individual who is given almost unlimited authority to implement and coordinate the research activities of all departments and bureaus that . . . could be utilized . . . for peace. . . .

"We communicated with over 2,000 college and university presidents. . . . Most college presidents believe that there is a need for entirely new approaches in the education of the undergraduate to the requirements for peace; that special curricula should be constructed for training . . . policy makers, policy research specialists, background research specialists, and peace research specialists . . . financing should be undertaken by both private and government resources . . ."

Among suggestions for new institutions:

► National Committee of College and University Presidents . . . "to mobilize college and university resources in order to produce guidelines for utilizing research and education in . . . world peace. . . ."

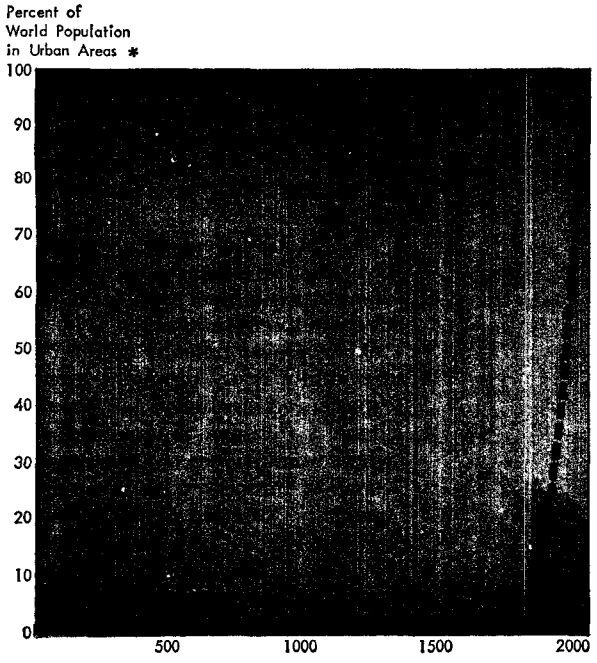
► National Peace Foundation . . . "similar to the National Science Foundation . . . organized by the government to provide both coordination and financial support to research in the social sciences on the requirements for peace. . . ."

► RAND Type Institution . . . "staffed as fully as the present RAND institution but concentrating its endeavors solely in the social science field . . . in nonmilitary-connected foreign policy matters."

Science and Technology: "The U.S. should offer to cooperate with all nations —particularly the developing nations— in helping them develop new courses, new teaching aids, new training methods, and other educational programs. . . . Many of the newer materials have

PACE OF URBANIZATION IN THE WORLD

YEAR 1 TO 2050 A.D.



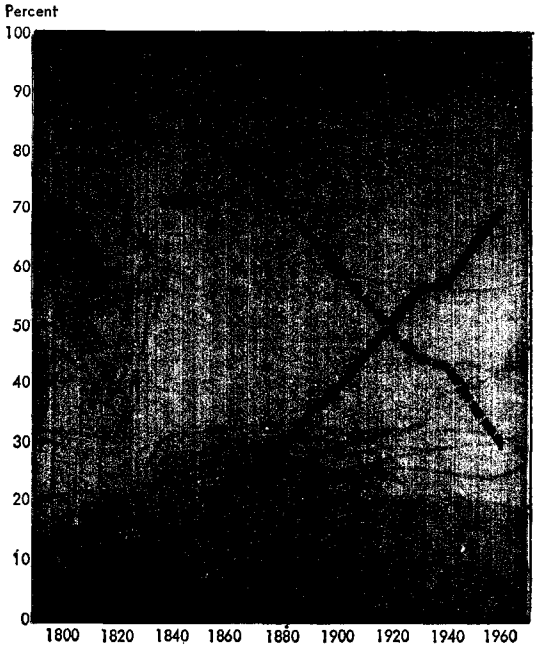
* Urban Settlements of 20,000 or more

SOURCE: UN Report on the World Social Situation, 1957; The Future Growth of World Population, UN, 1958; Provisional Report on World Population Prospects, UN, 1964; Population Bulletins, Vol. XVIII, No. 1, & Vol. XVI, No. 6, Population Reference Bureau; "The Origin and Growth of Urbanization in the World", Kingsley Davis, Reading in Urban Geography, 1959.

CHANGING PROPORTIONS OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION

OF THE UNITED STATES

DURING THE COURSE OF ITS NATIONAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



The definition of "Urban" here is that of the Bureau of Census, which in general includes inhabitants in places of 2,500 population or more.

*SOURCE: United States Census of Population, 1960 (PC(1)1A), U. S. Bureau of Census

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been translated into a host of languages. These materials could turn out to be one of America's most useful exports. . . ."

Among other recommendations:

► A cooperative program to develop instrumentation and techniques to predict the location and magnitude of earthquakes.

► Long-range, coordinated research in oceanography.

► "Full support" to such programs as the International Hydrological Decade, to measure and track the hydrological cycle and study drought, flood control, improved navigation, and hydroelectric development.

► "Increased efforts . . . on an international scale to cope with the mounting flood of scientific information by drastically improving the methods for its translation, storage, and retrieval."

Social Welfare: "The Department of State, through its Educational and Cultural Exchange, and Fulbright programs, should accord a higher priority to social welfare. . . .

"International programs, specifically focused upon the problems of older people, [should] be initiated by appropriate agencies of the U.S. Government, the U.N., and by voluntary agencies. . . .

"The United States [should] assume a leading role in establishment of a permanent executive staff for the International Association of Gerontology . . . to stimulate programs sorely needed in this field. . . .

"In view of the highly successful operation of two social welfare attaché posts [in U.S. embassies in New Delhi and Rio de Janeiro] . . . the Department of State should give serious consideration to immediate expansion of the Social Welfare Attaché Program. . . .

"The whole field of international refugees and migration [should] be reviewed by a competent body. Specifically: the mandate and future role of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees . . . new U.S. immigration legislation to assist in settlement and integration of immigrants . . . policies and programs of international refugee organizations . . . a comparative analysis of . . . government and voluntary agencies . . . programs for international migrants and refugees. . . .

"The United States, together with the South Vietnamese Government, [should] establish emergency child and family welfare services . . . with the objective of reuniting families insofar as is possible. . . ."

Space: "The most revolutionary change promised by communications satellites during the next decade may well come about when direct broadcasting from satellites into the home receiver is realized. . . . With the advent of direct broadcasting . . . a totally new situation will arise that will test the ingenuity and creativity of the architects of international order. . . .

"The nature of international trade and commerce will be significantly affected by . . . space communications facilities. . . . It is possible to foresee use of closed-circuit television by major companies . . . to link their offices and their affiliates in order to kick off a new sales campaign or demonstrate a new product. . . . Using present facsimile techniques it will be possible to transmit business letters and documents to any place on earth in a matter of seconds . . . conduct massive computer operations on a global scale . . . aid materially in closing the gap between the acquisition of new knowledge in medical centers and research laboratories and its dissemination . . . link large central computers to civil engineering input/output stations located in remote areas. . . .

"With multiple manned landings on the moon in prospect within the next several years, the U.N. Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space could direct its Legal Subcommittee to draft a convention to serve as a guide for nationally sponsored exploratory expeditions there (with the Antarctica Treaty . . . as a model. . . .)."

Technical Cooperation and Investment: "The United States Government is on record in full support of the U.N. goal of having each industrialized country make available for development assistance the equivalent of 1 per cent of its Gross National Product. . . . Yet the record shows that while America's GNP has increased remarkably in recent years, the actual volume of aid has decreased. . . . This committee recommends that as a minimum the United States meet the target of 1 per cent. . . .

Other recommendations include:

► "A foreign aid authorization that permits the President to conduct a foreign economic assistance program for at least five years, subject to annual appropriations. . . .

► "Separate economic and military assistance in [Congress's] future consideration of . . . foreign aid. . . .

► "The multilateral approach to the task of development. . . .

► "Financial support [by the Agency for International Development] to universities and research organizations to expand their professional staff in anticipation that some staff members would be serving abroad on a rotating basis at all times. . . .

► "Establishment of an Interagency Overseas Development Board as a means of engaging federal agencies more effectively in foreign assistance. . . .

► "A Development Reserve Corps to maintain a ready supply of trained and experienced technical assistance personnel . . . open to qualified persons, whether employees of government, universities, businesses, or other organizations. . . . Veterans of AID and . . . returning Peace Corps Volunteers would likely furnish many of the candidates. . . .

► "Becoming an active participant in the Associate Experts Program of the U.N. . . .

► "White House Internships in international organizations . . . whereby private businesses and organizations in the United States would furnish annually a small number of their staff experts and

"Henry, I'm getting a Honda!"

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junior executives to serve temporarily with the U.N. and its specialized agencies. . . .

► "Coordination of program activities of the Peace Corps and the Agency for International Development. . . .

► "A tax credit equal to a substantial percentage of the investment by United States investors in productive facilities in developing countries. . . .

► "A permanent International Private Investment Development Board . . . consisting of a small number of leading American businessmen who would be given extensive advisory responsibilities within the U.S. foreign assistance program."

Trade: "Of highest priority . . . is a successful Kennedy Round of trade negotiations that would move significantly . . . toward freedom of trade. . . .

"We lay special stress upon the desirability, through the bilateral measures suggested . . . and through appropriate negotiations under the multilateral auspices of GATT, of establishing ground rules for free-world trade with the Soviet Union and its Eastern European associates and of inducing them to bring their trade practices more into line with normal world trade practices."

Transportation: Recommendations include:

► "Establishment of an adequately manned staff of specialists . . . to develop improved intragovernmental procedures for . . . reduction of paperwork incidental to international transportation. . . .

► "Proclamation as a national transportation policy objective of total intermodal integration in equipment and coordination in systems and procedures, with special emphasis on containerized and unitized shipments. . . .

► "Assisting in the establishment of a World Transportation Center within the framework of the U.N. . . . to work cooperatively with the U.N., industry, colleges, and universities, research organizations and institutions, and all other appropriate agencies in member countries to encourage and exploit fully . . . increasing knowledge of useful transportation data. . . .

Travel: "Travel by people in its many ramifications is a basic expression of international cooperation. There can be little world cooperation in a world in which travel barriers . . . have the effect of choking off the fullest and freest movement of peoples." It was recommended that:

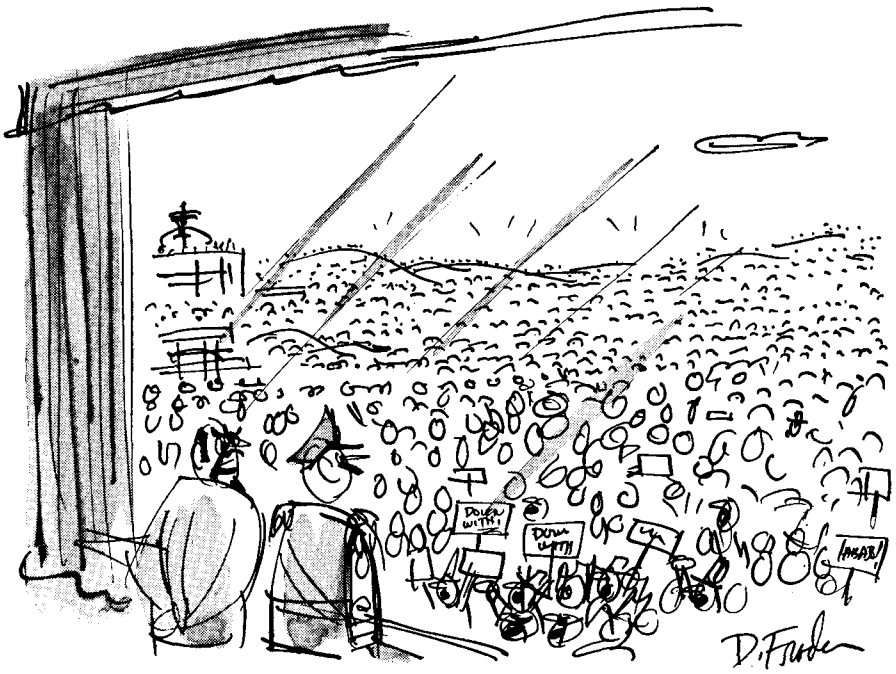
"The U.S. Government affirm as basic policy the feedom of international travel.

► "That the immigration laws be amended to permit waiver of visa requirements on a reciprocal basis. . . .

"The agreed-upon pact for direct New York-Moscow air service be implemented without further delay.

"The U.S. encourage international carriers to establish a schedule of minimum student fares.

"The U.S. foster diplomatic efforts to break down travel barriers resulting from foreign government-imposed currency [and other] restrictions."



"I will not be influenced by any pressure group!"

Women: Recommendations include:

► Ratify U.N. Conventions on Political Rights of Women, Slavery, Forced Labor, Nationality of Married Women, Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages; ILO Conventions on Discrimination in Employment and Equal Remuneration for Work of Equal Value; and UNESCO Convention on Discrimination in Education.

► Support appointment of qualified women to "a wider range of planning and policy-making positions" in the U.N. and other international agencies; to serve at attachés, regional and Women's Affairs officers in overseas embassies; and to delegations attending international meetings.

► Support international programs to improve vocational guidance, training and retraining of women; to expand services essential to working women, and other measures.

► Encourage U.S. foundations and voluntary organizations to make available more funds for exchange programs in which women can participate and for recognition of "women of outstanding achievements."

Youth: "Use of excess air capacity and other reduced fare facilities . . . could do much to increase the number of foreign students who could come here . . . and to broaden the experiences of those who have decided to seek an education here.

"The well-organized and inexpensive youth hostels in many foreign countries, much used by American youth, have no counterpart here. . . . Some use could be made of existing space in presently unused government property and buildings made available by private organizations and individuals. . . .

"One or more foreign student centers in large urban educational and cultural centers would be of great value. . . .

"A vital and ready-made focus of international youth activity exists in further development of exchange programs and joint projects among groups of like purpose here and abroad . . . 4-H Clubs . . . young politicians, trade unionists, and . . . special interest groups of all kinds. . . .

"A sort of speakers' bureau, providing contacts with returned diplomats, Fulbright fellows, former Peace Corps volunteers, and officers of U.S. agencies who have been on foreign duty would be of immense assistance in . . . international relations clubs, high school and collegiate councils supporting international cooperation, church groups, and other voluntary organizations. . . .

"Governmental and private agencies should join . . . a nationwide campaign among American youth to learn a second language. . . .

"A directory of youth organizations engaged in international programs . . . and of agencies providing services to such organizations . . . should be issued periodically. . . .

"The President [should] appoint a Presidential Committee on International Youth Affairs to stimulate action . . . on these recommendations. . . ."

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The Critics

Continued from page 31

I could tell callers of such a place and know that they would be treated efficiently and courteously once they went there."

ERNEST SCHIER, Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*: "While Philadelphia is a prime tryout city, many people are unable to take advantage of the shows here because of the limited engagements. Large numbers of theater buffs do, however, go to New York. Availability is the key word in any major effort to tap Philadelphia audiences. The establishment of a New York box office at one of Philadelphia's five legitimate theaters, or all of them, would make ticket-purchasing easier."

RICHARD L. COE, Washington *Post*: "Only the most passionate playgoers continue their hobby. With out-of-towners it has become an expensive mania, which must be plotted weeks or months ahead. If Junior comes down with chickenpox, all is lost. Surely the public is unimaginatively served. In Paris, for instance, there is the Semaine system of members making a central-office deposit through name and code number, then phoning for reservations, not making two trips for one. Arena Stage here in Washington and some other regional theaters have an apparently workable phone reservation system but, then, they also have price scales that widen, not narrow, the theatergoing potential. Today's theater, especially in New York, seems designed to discourage patronage. Therefore, whatever comes of his labors—and almost anything would seem an improvement—Mr. Wharton merits thanks for his campaigns."

Broadway Gets the Green Light

ALTHOUGH A complete reorganization of the theater industry is badly needed, it can be brought about only if its leaders insist upon industry-wide action. Mr. Wharton's proposals constitute a beginning, and already the theater has engaged a public relations firm to represent the entire industry. Some of the next steps to be considered are:

► Flexible pricing of theater tickets. At the present time the theatergoer usually pays the same price—say $10—for a seat in the fifth row center as he does for one in the twenty-fifth row on the extreme side. It would now be feasible for the producer to charge $25 for the very best and scale the tickets down gradually to $5 for the poorest orchestra location. This would bring more money to the production, increase the availability of tickets, and tend to discourage scalping and "ice" (illegal gratuities paid to box office personnel).

Why isn't it being tried? Producers have advanced a variety of unconvincing reasons for their reluctance to adopt this system. "I don't want to fleece the public," magnanimously protests one impresario. "President Johnson asked us not to raise prices and cause inflation," patriotically sings another. But no producer stands up and says, "When I have a hit, I control the sale of thousands of choice tickets people would gladly pay $25 for, and by selling them to whom I choose for $10, I can oblige these people to me for a $15 per ticket favor." However, one producer has informed *SR* that he plans to try, without public announcements, to make a cautious start in the direction of flexible pricing with his next production in the spring.

► Selling 100 low-price seats to all shows on the day of the performance. This protects the low-income but dedicated theatergoer from being frozen out of the Broadway theater. The decrease in revenue on these seats will be more than compensated for by the increase provided by raising the price of choice seats.

► "List-pricing" of tickets considerably higher than the wholesale price, leaving the agents free to sell them at any figure between wholesale and list. If this were done, the ticket agent could make a larger profit legitimately. Furthermore, such a system would, without the necessity of repealing the present restrictions on markup and commissions, permit supply-and-demand pricing by ticket agents, and would permit producers to lower wholesale prices in order to give agents greater incentive.

► Repeal of the New York State law and the city regulation restricting the broker's markup to $1.50 above the price printed on the ticket. Producer Alexander H. Cohen, who hopes to have a hot ticket when he brings Sir John Gielgud and Vivien Leigh here in *Ivanov* on April 12, points out, "By limiting the broker's charge, you make it impossible for him to operate honestly, since he can't pay his overhead on his volume of business."

Mr. Cohen is right. There are some brokers whose books register an annual loss, but whose manager and employees seem to live above their income. These may operate on a personal basis with a customer they can trust not to report them, at the same time being careful that any money they receive for special service is personal income rather than income to the firm. Or if they want to set up an office in Connecticut or New Jersey with a New York City phone number, the brokers can charge as much as they can get. In these cases only the box office treasurer can be prosecuted, and then only if he can be caught receiving a gratuity.

► Repeal of state law barring brokers from selling anything but theater, opera, symphony, and sporting-event tickets. This law has already been successfully challenged in court by a broker who sold tickets at his hotel cigar stand. According to Lawrence Shubert Lawrence, Jr., of Shubert Theatres Enterprises, "Since the purpose of this law is to enable governmental authorities more readily to ascertain whether a broker is charging more than the $1.50 markup, repeal of the latter would make this law unnecessary."

► Repeal of the New York City License Commissioner's regulation forbidding ticket brokers from accepting commissions, bonuses, or package deals from producers. Mr. Wharton's article states fully the case for such repeal. And Herman Levin, producer of *My Fair Lady*, seconds him with this plain statement: "There should be no laws regulating the theatrical business which do not regulate all businesses."

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► Creation within the industry of a regulatory body to make ticket distribution fairer, more efficient, and more enterprising.

► Creation of a central box office to sell tickets for all shows. Although of obvious benefit to the public, it would tend to reduce the volume of business for individual ticket agents. Furthermore, there is the danger of its violating antitrust laws, particularly if an individual producer complained that he had been coerced into selling his tickets in this manner. (It is significant that the individual airlines, who might create greater consumer convenience and save themselves considerable money by pooling their reservation-making operations, have not done so.)

BUT any of the above proposals will be valuable only to the extent the theater industry is willing and able to act upon them. New York State Assistant Attorney-General David Clurman, who has worked with Attorney-General Louis Lefkowitz in an attempt to place the New York theater in a more business-like atmosphere, is nevertheless disappointed that the producers have not done more to resolve the ticket problem. He says, "Attorney-General Lefkowitz worked long and hard to help remove the federal admission tax and regulatory limitations thereunder to help lower ticket prices and provide flexibility for intelligent pricing methods. Our chief concern has been to keep the price of tickets made available to the public as reasonable as possible. No federal, state, or city law or regulation now imposes price control on the theater. Producers and theater owners can make their own choice of price scale. It is hoped that whatever procedure is adopted, the result will be reasonable pricing in order to attract the broadest possible audience of all income groups.

"The chief problem of out-of-town customers is simple courtesy. We all know that it is too common for patrons to send checks for tickets and receive no response for many weeks or even months. The sending of signed checks with the amount left blank has become a regular customer-disturbing practice. Seating locations are poorly described and irrationally priced. When will the theater *unite* to present a specific new system for ticket distribution that could end some of these problems? If it did, it is highly likely that the government agencies would try to help. It is primarily because of the inability of the theater to act itself that most of the present regulations were enacted."

Because the theater industry cannot act as a whole to compel its producers to cooperate fully on any matter, any change requiring such cooperation will be difficult to bring about. This means that the only possibility is partial voluntary cooperation on an individual basis.

But if the change demands any sacrifice, the logical question a producer asks himself is "Why should I make less money for me and my investors when others are not?" The answer that it is in the long-range interest of the industry is obviously unsatisfactory to a producer who may never again present a play or to an investor who has invested, not in a continuing corporation, but rather as a limited partner in one presentation.

Clearly, then, the Broadway theater appears doomed to continue its downward spiral with a smaller and smaller number of financially successful productions each season, less and less profit for those lucky enough to have invested in one of these, and, as a consequence, fewer plays. It is obviously in the people's interest for the government to encourage any changes that might halt this descent.

While New York City's new mayor, John V. Lindsay, has been too busy with the transit strike to give full attention to this matter, his initial response to Mr. Wharton's article, as well as to the Legitimate Theatre Industry Exploratory Commission's proposal that the present restrictions be removed, is warmly positive. Thus there is good reason to believe that as soon as the mayor has had an opportunity to review the situation with License Commissioner Joel Tyler, the restrictions will be removed for at least a trial period. During that trial period the situation will be closely watched to be sure that the ticket-selling abuses are lessened rather than increased.

Although a lifting of the restrictions should in itself strengthen the theater economically and, if Mr. Wharton is right, lead to greater and fairer ticket availability for more theatergoers, the mayor would also like to see the theater set up some means by which the out-of-town visitors so essential to the city's economy might receive more consideration and better treatment than they are currently getting with their ticket requests. And he hopes there could ultimately be more low-priced and free theater along with the other kind. This is a happy prospect; all that remains is for the theater to take the responsibility of bringing it about.

—HENRY HEWES.

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PATAGONIA, ARIZONA, Circle Z Ranch. Ultimate in riding, birdwatching, sun, siestas.

FOR THOSE WHO want every facility and service, plus the tranquillity of casual beach life, write the Fields for literature about their delightful Colony Beach Club, Longboat Key, Sarasota, Florida 33577.

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TIRED? Come to the tropical, fully modern, Matecumbe Resort Motel, Florida Keys. Box 203B, Islamorada, Florida.

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KINGSLEY DOUBLE-CROSTIC NO. 1659

Reg. U. S. Patent Office

By Doris Nash Wortman

DEFINITIONS	WORDS
A. Christian form of the tetragrammaton.	84 16 78 125 37 29 95
B. Ancestor (still surviving) of the masculine pajama.	17 74 6 139 30 86 106 82 172 119
C. Wild sheep of Sardinia and Corsica.	70 121 91 9 183 12 53 21
D. Progeny.	127 68 110 85 115
E. Acc'g to Jane Elliot, they were to be heard "a-lilting, before dawn of day."	11 65 90 146 173 109
F. What Antony said "is torture," as he announced he would follow Cleopatra in death.	179 64 198 76 147 7
G. Where the Lord God planted a garden "in Eden" (*Genesis* ii, 8).	158 48 193 8 102 1 185 128
H. A young chicken weighing over four pounds.	66 89 174 117 160 170 192
I. Contemporary slang for what a witness did via a certain legal tactic (3 wds.)	94 197 132 20 15 3 129 150 58 181 142 26
J. A 10th-cent. archbishop in Germany devoured by mice for his sins, acc'g to legend.	73 140 77 195 103
K. Harbor of rest and peace after the storms of life, acc'g to Byron's poem of this name.	191 32 175 169 153 57 101 100 145 118
L. A jubilee year (2 Lat. wds.)	41 67 154 69 47 27 97 168 177

DEFINITIONS	WORDS
M. Turning as on an axis.	R O T A T I N G 19 184 61 99 105 188 166 60
N. Pieces of land cleared and used as meadows.	25 93 137 165 96 55 33 24
O. Without transparence.	62 123 194 156 10 108 144 131
P. Use or possession of anything, esp. if with satisfaction.	178 54 157 196 42 180 4 75
Q. Animals with molar teeth having transverse ridges on the grinding part.	107 143 51 176 35 130 151 149 28 164
R. Diatribe.	43 163 126 18 187 141 46 114 79
S. Refreshment comparable to our afternoon cocktail, as used in S. Africa.	159 56 113 155 44 23 189 182 104
T. Person given to deceptions.	59 39 13 111 134 83 2 81 124
U. Certain inequality in the moon's orbital motion, due to the attraction of the sun.	167 190 38 92 87 120 162 88
V. Scholar and author, asso. of James Russell Lowell a hundred years ago.	36 50 152 72 112 135
W. Remediless.	161 122 34 133 80 186 171 63 148
X. Scandinavian.	45 136 31 14 71
Y. Adults.	98 116 22 138 49 5 52 40

DIRECTIONS

To solve this puzzle you must guess twenty-odd WORDS, the definitions of which are given in the column headed DEFINITIONS. Alongside each definition, there is a row of dashes—one for each letter in the required word. When you have guessed a word, write it on the dashes, and also write each letter in the correspondingly numbered square of the puzzle diagram . . . When the squares are all filled in, you will find that you have completed a quotation from some published work. If read up and down, the letters in the diagram have no meaning . . . Black squares indicate ends of words; if there is no black square at the right side of the diagram, the word carries over to the next line . . . When all the WORDS are filled in, their initial letters spell the name of the author and the title of the piece from which the quotation has been taken. Of great help to the solver are this acrostic feature and the relative shapes of words in the diagram as they develop. Authority for spellings and definitions is Webster's New International Dictionary, Second and Third Editions.

1 G	■	2 T	3 I	4 P	5 Y	6 B	7 F	8 G	9 C	10 O	11 E	■	12 C	13 T	14 X	15 I
16 A	17 B	18 R	19 M R	■	20 I	21 C	22 Y	23 S	24 N	■	25 N	26 I	27 L	28 Q	■	29 A
■	30 B	31 X	32 K	33 N	■	34 W	35 Q	36 V	37 A	38 U	39 T	40 Y	41 L	42 P	43 R	44 S
45 X	■	46 R	47 L	■	48 G	49 Y	■	50 V	51 Q	52 Y	53 C	54 P	55 N	56 S	57 K	58 I
59 T	60 M G	■	61 M T	62 O	■	63 W	64 F	65 E	66 H	67 L	■	68 D	69 L	70 C	71 X	72 V
73 J	74 B	75 P	76 F	■	77 J	78 A	79 R	80 W	81 T	■	82 B	83 T	■	84 A	85 D	86 B
87 U	■	88 U	89 H	■	90 E	91 C	92 U	93 N	■	94 I	95 A	96 N	97 L	98 Y	■	99 A M
100 K	■	101 K	■	102 G	103 J	104 S	105 M T	106 B	107 Q	108 O	109 E	110 D	■	111 T	112 V	113 S
114 R	115 D	116 Y	117 H	118 K	119 B	120 U	121 C	122 W	■	123 O	124 T	125 A	126 R	127 D	128 G	129 I
130 Q	■	131 O	132 I	133 W	■	134 T	135 V	136 X	137 N	■	138 Y	139 B	140 J	141 R	■	142 I
143 Q	■	144 O	145 K	146 E	147 F	148 W	149 Q	■	150 I	151 Q	152 V	■	153 K	154 L	155 S	■
156 O	157 P	158 G	159 S	160 H	161 W	162 U	163 R	164 Q	■	165 N	166 M N	167 U	■	168 L	169 K	170 H
■	171 W	172 B	173 E	174 H	175 K	176 Q	■	177 L	178 P	■	179 F	180 P	181 I	182 S	■	183 C
184 M O	185 G	■	186 W	■	187 R	188 M I	189 S	190 U	191 K	192 H	193 G	194 O	195 J	196 P	197 I	198 F

Solution of last week's Double-Crostic will be found on page 14 of this issue.

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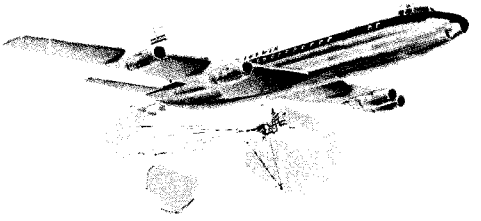

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